INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA. IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1055.

VOL. XVI NO. 258--- BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 20 1928 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

A Comedy Drama of smart, stylish uptodate flappers invading a quiet town of orthodox and old-fashioned people

TO-NIGHT **THE DRESSMAKER From PARIS** THIS WEEK

MOST GORGEOUS FASHION SHOW OF BEAUTY MODELS WEARING LATEST STYLES FROM PARIS.

Featuring the lovely bevies of the screen **LEATRICE JOY and MILDRED HARRIS** (the former wife of Charlie Chaplin).

ROMANCE—COMEDY—NOVELTY—of the season.

The Programme includes the latest GAUMONT all-BRITISH GAZETTE. FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY at: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
20 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		19,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		19,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
2 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
9 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		19,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jun.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
1st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
5th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, viz:—as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£53	£ 88

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
*30th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.	
7th Dec.	Narkunda „	Colombo and Australia.	
*19 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.	
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
1929.			
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
19th Oct.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
22nd „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
24th „	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th Nov.	Ellora ..	Momoasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 6½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager.

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES .

Byculla—Bellasis Road.

Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.

Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them. or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time. but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, supject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFF[ICE] YOKOHAMA (ESTAB[LISHED]).

Subscribed Ca[pital] ,000,000

Paid-up Capita[l] 00,000

Reserved Fund 00,000

BR[ANCHES]

Alexandria Kar[achi]

Batavia Kob[e]

Bombay Lond[on]

Buenos Aires Los [Angeles]

Calcutta Lyo[ns]

Canton Mani[la]

Changchun Mar[seilles]

Darien Naga[saki]

Fengtien New[chwang]

Hamburg New [York]

Hankow Nago[ya]

Harbin Osak[a]

Hongkong Pekin[g]

Honolulu Rang[oon]

Kai Yuan Rio d[e Janeiro]

CURRENT DE[POSITS]

opened for approve[d] est is allowed at th[e] per annum on daily [balances] to Rs. 100 000 pro[vided] of half yearly mt[hs] Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSIT[S]

year or shorter perio[d] be ascertained on ap[plication]

Every description [of] EXCHANGE busine[ss]

Bank of [illegible]

ESTABLISHED 7TH [illegible]

(Incorporated under Act VII[I] of [illegible])

HEAD [illegible]

ORIENTAL BUIL[DINGS]

BRANCHES: Ba[ndra] Ahme[dabad]

LONDON

THE WESTMINS[TER]

CAPITAL SUBSCRI[BED]

CAPITAL PAID-UP

RESERVE FUND

CURRENT DEP[OSITS]

From 25th Decembe[r] terest is allowed at 2[%] balance Rs 800 to [Rs.] 25th June to 25th [December] allowed at 2 per cen[t] On sums exceeding R[s.] allowed by special a[rrangement] terest will be allow[ed] amount to Rs. 8 per [month]

FIXED D[EPOSITS]

Deposits are receive[d] ar for shorter period[s] which can be ascertai[ned]

SAVINGS BANK

which can be ascerta[ined]

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Claims Paid Exceed „ 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	„ 82,74,000	„ 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 94,49,100	„ 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES :

Financial Security absolute. | Low rates of premium.

Prompt Settlement of Claims. | High rates of Bonus.

Wide choice of Policies. | Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

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Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced and cultured actors and actresses for cinema pictures. Literate and high class candidates will be given preference. Apply sharp, personally upto 22nd October. Office time 12 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
MEHTA—LUHAR PRODUCTIONS.
Dwarkadas Mansions; 1st floor, Room No. 16 Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, Indian and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. B30617

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, one who has passed G. D. A. and one having experience at least for 3 years in banking concern specially in Co-operative Banks need only apply. Salary Rs. 60/-. An application should reach the undersigned before 1st November, 1928. (Sd.) H. N. SHINDORE. Chairman The Nasik Dist. Central C. Bank Ltd., Nasik.
A 31219

WANTED an experienced and really good Goanese COOK with two Assistants capable of turning out good dinners and lunches. Pay Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 for the lot according to qualifications. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Secunderabad Club, Secunderabad.

WANTED immediately a GRADUATE strong in Mathematics for Sir Ram Singh High School on Rs. 70—5—85 p. m. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, caste, qualifications, experience, etc., to the PRESIDENT Board of Education Sitamau, before 25th instant.

WANTED AGENTS to represent the People's Insurance Company Ltd., throughout Rajputana and Central India. Apply to S. SANT SINGH, Chief Agent, Dhan Lodge Ajmer.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—SERVICES OF LADY (Passenger s. s. "Pilsna", sailing 24th instant) to assist another Lady with her children during voyage for a remuneration. Reply sharp to MANAGER, Passage Department, JEENA AND CO. Gresham Bldgs, Esplanade Road.
A 31253

WANTED— an expert MECHANIC MOTOR DRIVER. Apply sharp to the under signed with copies of testimonials stating previous experience and pay required. K. L. GOKHALE, Secretary to Princess Kamaladevi Saheb, Gaekwar, Motibag Palace Baroda.
A 31223

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET:—3rd Floor, "Mahomed Building," Hornby Road and Rooms, Offices "Abba Building" at Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao. Haji Mahomed Abba Jackria Musjid, BOMBAY.
C R1213

LOANS.

5000 Cash loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. Concession enlistment continued 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928. Paid Agents wanted. Apply. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
L R1230

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

PROFESSION

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
P

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified or advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF LOCALLY GROWN & ANDAMANS TIMBER TO THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

200 Tons each of Andamans Padauk, Ainee, Indian Poon and Red Luan in the Log.

Prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received and specifications can be obtained from the Railway Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per copy which amount will not be refunded.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Locally grown and Andamans Timber". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, 1928.

5. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

(Sd.) D. S. BURN.
Agent,
G.I.P. Railway.

Bombay, 18th October, 1928.
31249

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DARWHA-PUSAD RAILWAY.

1. The Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites sealed tenders for the construction of the Darwha-Pusad Railway, a branch line 2'-6" gauge from Darwha Motibagh, a station on the Central Provinces Railway, to Pusad, a distance of 42.67 miles.

2. The works to be included in the Contract are: earthwork in formation, construction of bridges and erection of steelwork, laying of permanent way and ballasting, construction of buildings of all sorts and roads, erection of an engine shed, supply and [illegible] of fencing pumps, and boil[illegible] of certain furniture and [illegible] incidental works, all [illegible] the schedule and includi[illegible]nce of the whole works [illegible] 12 months after com[illegible] contract does not include [illegible] steel-work in bridges, or [illegible] material, supply or erec[illegible] and interlocking or teleg[illegible] certain buildings alread[illegible]tion by the Administra[illegible]

3. The [illegible] of tender, with cont[illegible] specification and sched[illegible]an be obtained at the [illegible]hief Engineer, Victoria [illegible]ayment of Rs 100/-. A[illegible]tract drawings can be se[illegible]f the Chief Engineer [illegible] the Engineer-in-Charge [illegible]ontractors can obtain a [illegible] drawings on payment [illegible]hich Rs. 75| will be r[illegible] the drawings. Contracto[illegible]ed over the ground o[illegible] with the Engineer-in-C[illegible]sad Railway, Digras.

4. Th[illegible] submitted on the pres[illegible]e envelope enclosing [illegible] and endorsed, "TEND[illegible]RWHA-PUSAD RAILW[illegible]TION," and be lodg[illegible] Office according to this [illegible] Tende[illegible] at the Agent's Office u[illegible] on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] Tenders not comply[illegible]itions will not be con[illegible]

5. [illegible]st deposit, before th[illegible]ning the tender, a sum [illegible]sh or currency notes [illegible]. I. P. Railway, Victo[illegible]ay, as earnest money [illegible] no tender will be co[illegible]

6. [illegible] does not bind itself [illegible] or any tender, and [illegible]f accepting any tende[illegible]art of the work at th[illegible]e Schedule.

[illegible]. S. BURN,
[illegible]. I. P. Railway.

Bom[illegible]1928.
31235.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for an Officiating POST of ASSISTANT SECRETARY in the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay, which will become vacant from November, 20th, 1928.

The vacancy will be for one year in the first instance, and the officiating incumbent will thereafter become eligible for substantive appointment. The pay will be Rs. 500 per mensem with no allowances. At the expiry of one year, the probationer will, if deemed suitable, be confirmed "sub pro tem" for 2 years and thereafter substantively, in the Assistant Secretaries' scale of Rs. 650-50-850 plus house rent allowance under the B.H.A. Scheme.

An intending candidate must be not less than 21 nor more than 25 years of age on November 20th, 1928, and must produce satisfactory evidence that he possesses a first class Honours degree in Mathematics or Economics of a recognised University and that he is a British subject, or the subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General has made a declaration under Section 96-A of the Government of India Act, and must furnish certificates of character from heads of educational institutions together with a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner.

Preference will be given to candidates resident in the Bombay Presidency, in Sind, or in Indian States in direct political relations with the Government of Bombay.

Applications accompanied by the necessary certificates should be forwarded to the SECRETARY to Government, Finance Department, on or before 10th November, 1928.
31251

G. I. P. RAILWAY

UPPER CLASS WEEK-END PASSENGERS BETWEEN BOMBAY-DEVLALI AND NASIK.

IN VIEW of the stoppage of the Down Punjab Mail at Devlali, the running of the Bogie Composite Carriage on the Delhi-Express and Nagpur-Bombay Passenger between Nasik and Victoria Terminus will be discontinued, i.e., the last trip of the carriage will be on Saturday, the 27th October, 1928, from Victoria Terminus, and from Nasik on Sunday, the 28th October, 1928.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 18th October, 1928.
31241

NOTICE

PIROJSHAW R. VAKHARIA.
PIROJSHAW R. VAKHARIA & Co.,

TO ALL THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, we give notice that as Mr. Sarabhai Uttamram is leaving us, we have this day REVOKED and cancelled the Power of Attorney granted to him by us.

16-10-1928.
PIROJSHAW R. VAKHARIA.
R 1231

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, EAST GODAVARI AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

A. S. 13 OF 1928, & I. A. 301 OF 28.
Between:—

MANDAVILLI VENKANNA, of Rajahmundry ..... Appellant.

and

VALCHAND LAMBAJI, of Poona ..... Respondent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above said appeal has been filed against the Decree and Judgment of the Court of the District Munsiff, Rajahmundry, in O. S. 136 of 1926 and also I. A. 301 of 28 for stay of execution of the decree in S. C. 1537 of 25 on the file of the Poona Small Cause Court and that the both the appeal and the petition stand posted to 22-10-28 for hearing in the above Court and if the respondent wishes to oppose the same may appear either in person or by duly authorised Vakil on that date.

M. NARAYANAMURTY,
For Mr. M. V. Chayanulu
Pleader for Appellant.
Rajahmundry, 6-10-1928.
R1234

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 843 of 1927.

(1) RATANSY NENSI and (2) DAYASHANKER ISHWAR, carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Thakersi Ransi and Company .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHATURBHUJ SOJPAL, of Dhulia ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of January, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Dhulia (West Khandesh) on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in District West Khandesh, Sub-District and Taluka Dhulia, situate at Dhulia, Containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 17 gunthas or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 339, Pot No. 2, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and well standing thereon with the plants, boilers, engines machinery, stores, fences, etc., and all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by Survey No. 338, on or towards the West by Survey No. 339, Pot No. 1, on or towards the South by Survey No. 340 and on or towards the North by the Public Road from Dhulia to Parohal, and which are comprised in the Deed of Mortgage bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1925, and made between Chaturbhuj Sojpal of Dhulia of the one part and Ratansey Nensi and Dayashanker Ishwarji of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1928.

H. H. VADIA,
Commissioner.
31095

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 2832—18-10-28.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MORESHWAR SHRIKRISHNA DHARADHAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., but late without any occupation ..... Deceased.

WASUDEO SHRIKRISHNA DHARADHAR, a Clerk, Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, residing at Govindrao Chateau, Vile Parle, Bombay Suburban District, the brother of the deceased abovenamed, for the use and benefit of Dattakumar, the minor son of the deceased, and limited till the period of the said minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

16th day of October, 1928.
Mr. WASUDEO SHRIKRISHNA DHARADHAR,
Petitioner-in-Person.
31244

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1093 OF 1928.

Re: NOORMAHOMED HAJI JOOMA & COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business as Sugar Merchants and Commission Agents, at No. 45, Haji Habib Building, Koliwada, near Khand Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: ABDUL RAHIM OOSMAN & COMPANY, a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Noormahomed Haji Jooma and Company, a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1928.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
31248

THE SIZING MATERIALS COMPANY LTD.

OF

Ismail Buildings,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

HAVE pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay and Ahmedabad as from 1st October, 1928, for

LEATHER BELTINGS

ETC., ETC.

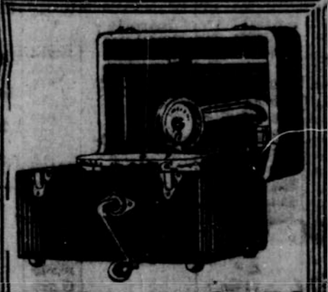
MANUFACTURED BY

H. F. COCKILL & SONS, LTD.
of Chesterton [illegible] Manchester.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.



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PICNIC MODELS.

Primaphones have been well-known throughout India as Premier Phones of perfect tone. Premier in high class workmanship and finish and perfect in clear sweet life like tone. Finished in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany polished Cabinets, equipped with genuine all steel nickle plated motors of Original Swiss Make, Imperial Sound Boxes straight taper tone arms and all wood tone chamber.

Smallest ever-ready portable. Most suitable for Picnicing and Outing.

Model No. 140—Single Spring Rs. 50.
Model No. 145—Double Spring Rs. 60
Delivered free to any Railway Station in India.
Illustrated catalogue on request.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

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Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS.

"THE BLACK PIRATE"

Doubloons ! Pirates ! Buried Treasures ! Romance ! From 7 to 77—a Swashbuckling yarn, Salty, exciting that will thrill you with its rousing action and rare romance.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

TIME :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.—Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 P. M. | Also Larry Semon in "Boodles and Bandits."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

R. B. SALISBURY

PRESENTS

THE QUAINTS
IN
"THE BLUE TRAIN"

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

RONALD COLMAN
IN
THE SPORTING VENUS
WITH
BLANCHE SWEET AND LEW CODY

Castles, Cabarets, night life in London, Paris and Deauville. The romance of a headstrong titled beauty, a poor lad and a dissolute Prince.

A picture that you too will call great!

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TWO LIFE LONG PALS
WHO LOVED A
WOMAN WITHOUT
A SOUL!
SUCH IS THE THEME
IN THIS MIGHTY DRAMA

HAVOC
With an all Star Cast
including
MADGE BELLAMY
AND
GEORGE O'BRIEN
A mighty Drama of
War-dazed Women.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6 30 & 10 P. M.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO TAKE A PEEP INTO THE LIFE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS DARLING IN HISTORY.

It Commences To-day at
CINEMA MAJESITC
GIRGAUM
An Imperial Standard Production

Patal Ketu

Adapted from the popular Sanskrit play

MADALASA-RUTUDHWAJA
Written
and Directed by
K. P. BHAVE,
Camera work by ADI IRANI
Starring
Bombay's Pet
Miss TARA
and
an Honors Graduate of the
Bombay University
Mr. K. N. Kale, B.A.
Supported by
Miss SAKHU and
Messrs. RUSTOM IRANI, DINKAR, KHAN &c.
It's a picture for the whole family.
DON'T MISS IT!

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
HISTORICAL SUPER JEWEL

'ANAR KALI'

Featuring
Miss SULOCHANA, Miss JILLOO, Mr. BILLIMORIA,
Mr. VAKIL and other famous Stars.

!! PLEASE NOTE !!

This picture has proved a most precious Jewel of the Indian Photo-plays, and thousands have demanded the re: exhibition of the same.
— TO MISS THIS MEANS TO REPENT —

DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT :— 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOW on SAT., SUN. & BANK HOLIDAY AT 3 P. M.
COMING NEXT SATURDAY **"HAMLET"**

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES Bombay

A MONUMENTAL INDIAN FILM

Produced by the Great Eastern Corporation (the same who made "The Light of Asia").

THE LOVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE

TO-NIGHT! **THIS WEEK!**

A Thrilling Drama of Passion and Power glowing with all the pomp and pageantry of the East, featuring the lovely adorable

SITA DEVI

IN THE STELLAR ROLE.

A LIVING PAGE FROM THE MOGUL HISTORY

All the pomp and Magnificent splendour of the Great Mogul's Court revived!

"The Loves Of a Mogul Prince"

TO-NIGHT! **THIS WEEK!**

9 Reels of unparalleled magnificence—all the incidents of the greatest story of the world's two greatest lovers—Prince Salim and Nadira, filmed actually at their original spots.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 3, 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

KOHINOOR CINEMA
Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, DADAR.

FROM SATURDAY 20 OCTOBER 1928.
DAILY FOR ONE WEEK

ROYAL GAMBLER

Produced by :— **UNITED PICTURE SYNDICATE.**
RATES AND TIMES AS USUAL.

COMING ATTRACTION **"GHAR JAMAI"** from 28th October.

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE

Rheumatism

Put away your sticks and crutches. There is no reason why you should be crippled by Rheumatism all your life. Stop using rubbing oils and embrocations. They cost a lot of money and you cannot honestly say they do you a lot of good. Do as thousands of others are doing. Get an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemists and take them in accordance with the directions which are given with every box. That is the way to cure Rheumatism. The first dose will do you good and in a very little while your swollen and distorted limps will become normal again. You will have no further cause to complain of pains in your back or loins, scalding urine or sediment, for De Witt's Pills thoroughly cleanse the kidneys and bladder and thus, in addition to curing your Rheumatism, they benefit your health in many ways. Get a box to-day and prove this for yourself. They are equally suitable for men, women and children of all nationalities and creeds.

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

PILLS

See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine

Guaranteed Free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs or Narcotics

Made and Packed by Patent Machinery Never Touched By Hand

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

Wonderful ! Wonderful ! !

PREDICTION BY ASTROLOGY

OF

MAHATHMA GANDHI'S RELEASE.

The Astrologer who predicted the release of Mahatma Gandhi. Innumerable unsolicited testimonials are pouring in daily certifying to his wonderful prediction in Astrology and Aroodam.

1. AROODAM :—Any five questions will be answered predicting the exact future. Please write the exact time when writing the letter. Illegal and test questions will not be answered. Charges for 5 questions Re. 1. Every additional question As. 4. Postage Extra.

2. HOROSCOPE :—Please write the date of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month. Charge for 1 year Rs. 2 0—0. For 5 years Rs. 7—8—0. Life Reading (Thasa-Bhukthi) Rs 20—0—0. Anthra Palam 100—0—0. Life Reading giving details of every day Rs. 300—0—0. Postage Extra.

3. JAYA VASIKARANI OR THE WONDERFUL TALISMAN:— This is a Talisman comprising of a very rare herb. The use of this Talisman will enable you to attain prosperity in Trade, success in examination etc., and will enable you to succeed in all your aspirations. Postage Extra.

COST OF 1 TALISMAN Rs. 2—0—0
" 10 " " 15—0—0

Guaranteed Special Talisman will be supplied for specific purposes, Charge Rs. 50—0—0. Correspondence in English only.

V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR,
Hanumadupasi and Astrologer,
Tiruttani P st. Chittoor Dt, Madras Presy. (S. India.)
Telegram. "HANUMAN"

ANDHRA INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Latest and Cheapest Forms of Life Assurance.

Terms of Agencies, and Further Particulars from

R. H. VYAS & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency,
Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, :: :: BOMBAY.

Amrutanjan

PAIN BALM

IS UN-RIVALLED AND UN-EQUALLED in the cure of Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.

(Regd.)

Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots. Madras.

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LD.

PROGRAMME FOR NEW BOMBAY PROJECT

The widespread interest created by the recent announcement of General Motors India, Limited, to establish an Assembly Plant at Bombay, is an important indication of the growing interest evinced by the public in antomative transportation. It appears to be the general opinion, that a scheme of such magnitude, as foreshadowed in the preliminary announcement made in these columns a few weeks back, will greatly accelerate the use of motor transportation in this country.

INDIA A POTENTIAL FIELD.

Naturally, certain conditions favouring the growth of the use of motor cars must exist before such a project as General Motors Assembly Plant can be executed. In the case of India, Burma and Ceylon, which this plant will serve, there is ample evidence of the existence of factors upon which can be based the belief that considerable development in motor car transportation in these countries is yet to come.

Take British India alone with its population of nearly 325,000,000, and its 225,000 miles of roads. This country has forty cities with a population of over 100,000 inhabitants, and three cities, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, with populations of 1,000,000 or more. The inborn travelling propensities of the Indian public, together with the fact that in almost every part of the country, there are products of the soil to be distributed, are potent reasons why a wonderful future development in the use of mechanised transportation can be anticipated.

The importance of such a vast potential market, made an irresistible appeal to General Motors Corporation who considered India a particularly appropriate country for investing some of their capital in the establishment of a well-equipped motor car plant in Bombay.

The chief purposes of this local operation are, firstly; to put General Motors in the most favourable position to study at firsthand the specific needs of the India motoring public, secondly; having determined what these needs are, to cater for them as much as possible, and thirdly; to afford the best possible service to the large number of users of General Motors products in the territory the Bombay Plant will serve.

It should be noted particularly in relation to the service which General Motors will give to its users, that a comprehensive stock of spare parts for all models which are in general use in the country, will be maintained at the Bombay Plant, and there by obviate the possibility of any inconvenience being occasoined to users when replacements are needed.

STUDY OF INDIAN CONDITIONS.

Another feature of service that should greatly appeal to the motoring public is, that there will be a staff of trained service representatives of General Motors continually travelling the country, for the purpose of studying local conditions and taking steps to cure existing troubles, and prevent the possibility of future ones arising in the operating of Geenral Motors products. Furthermore, there is being established in Bombay, a Service School, whereby instruction will be provided to all dealers handling General Motors Products, in the most up-to-date and efficient methods of ensuring service to car owners.

Another important item is the test track at Bombay, where every car will be thoroughly tried out and inspected before being distributed for sale. The stringent tests and inspection which will be given will ensure that each buyer of a General Motors Product receives it in first-class condition.

CREDIT FACILITIES TO BUYERS.

It is not always convenient for a purchaser of a car to make a cash payment of the total cost when he takes delivery. Frequently a purchaser will have his capital otherwise tied up at the particular time he wishes to buy a car, and in such a case, there is available for him the financial resources of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, which extends exceptionally favourable facilities. Under General Motors Acceptance Corporation's financing, the retail buyer will receive the best possible terms for buying on hire purchase.

STRIKING EXPANSION IN G. M. SALES.

The foregoing relates briefly a few of the essential services which the Bombay Plant of General Motors will make available to its motoring friends in India. It is this policy of giving service that has resulted in General Motors phenomenal success throughout the world, in corroboration of which the following figures are particularly illuminating.

In 1924, General Motors manufactured approximately one car in every six manufactured in the United States and Canada. In 1927, this proportion of General Motors products had been raised to a little less than one car out of every two. In the overseas markets, a striking expansion in General Motors sales was shown by their various assembly plants and dealers selling no less than 192,830 cars and trucks, as compares with 64,845 cars and trucks in the year 1924.

Such figures as the above, serve to indicate the vast scope of General Motors operations and the obvious economical manner in which they can manufacture and supply their products throughout the world. To-day it is possible for every individual taste and all varying incomes, to be suited by one or other of General Motors products.

India's Greatest Gift!

Comes with appropriate grace and significance in the Pujah Season

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Brings hope and relief and freedom from pain to all sufferers of Head-aches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Paralysis, Sprains and Strains.

Buy Your Gift To-day

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

(7—28.)

ADVANCE THANADEVLI

REFORMS IN PROGRESS.

THANADEVLI, Oct. 17.

With the ratification of the interchange of territories between Thana Devli and Bilkha the jurisdictional powers of Durbar Shee Amara vara saheb cease to be affected by the decisions of the Jetpur Taluka Court, while in point of the total area of twenty-nine swang villages under Thana Devli, the Durbar Saheb's status is almost analogous to the Ruling Chiefs of such second class states as Wadhwan, Dhrol and Lukutar. Nor is the administration without the stamp of ordered progress achieved step by step through a conservative adoption of ideals and methods pursued in more ambitious first-class states.

Since his accession in 1922 Durbar Shree Amaravala Saheb has reorganised the systems of land revenue assessment and public accounts. He replaced the antiquated Bhagbatai system by cash assessment and has constantly endeavoured to retrench needless expenditure. By conceding the proprietary rights over houses and shops he furnished an incentive to his subjects to invest their savings on effecting permanent improvements in their dwelling places and to embark on industrial enterprise of a remuneratices character Perhaps the most far-reaching reform introduced by the Durbar Sahel with the advice of his able Karbhari. Mr. B. G. Patwari consists in the grant of occupancy rights to cultivators, whose financial position, already improved by the introduction of the Vighate system two years ago, bids fair to be consolidated in the near future, more particularly because their resources in cattle are not suffered to decline by the standing embargo on the export of cattle imposed by the Durbar Saheb.

LONDON.—In a cricket match at Perth between the M. C. C. and Western Australia, the M.C. C. made 306 for six wickets before stums were drawn for the day. Tyldesley contributed 66, Jardine 109 and Henderson 55 not out.—Reuter.

ORGANISING RAILWAYMEN

MR. JOGLEKAR ON PROPAGANDA TOUR

Mr. Joglekar, the orgaining Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union in the course of his tour, held meetings at Dhond, Poona, and Lonavala. The demands formulated by the Union were explained in detail at these meetings. Further the attempts of the above Union to enlist support for these demands from other Railway men in India, were approved of by the G. I. P. Railwaymen. The Simla Conference work laid down the policy of a United front by all Railwaymen at which Railwaymen at the above places showed unanimous satisfaction. Resolutions regarding local grievances were passed at the meetings and forwarded to the anthorities of the G. I. P. Railway.

MR. RANGA IYER'S THREAT TO "SWARAJYA."

EDITOR REFUSES TO BE COWED DOWN.

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

The "Swarajya" publishes a notice served on Mr. T. Prakasam, M. L. A., and Mr. Kripanadhi, editor of the "Swarajya", by Mr. George Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, on behalf of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M. L. A., and their reply thereto.

MR. RANGA IYER'S NOTICE.

The notice reads:—

Sirs, it is represented to me by my client Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, a member of the Legislative Assembly, that you have in your issue of the "Swarajya" bearing date Monday, 8th October, 1928, published libel concerning my said client purporting to be a statement of Pandit Motilal Nehru to a representative of the Free Press of India. The said statement is full of libellous and defamatory allegations. In particular certain statements made by my said client are alleged to be "all malicious lies". It is further stated in making these statements Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer has shown himself to be a "contemptible liar." Under instructions from my said client I hereby call upon you to withdraw the libellous statements made about my client and express regret for having published them within three days of the receipt hereof in as conspicuous a manner as the original libel in default of which my client will take such legal proceedings against you, both civil and criminal, as he may be advised in the matter and you will be responsible for all costs and damages".

EDITOR'S REPLY.

Mr. T. Prakasam in reply to George Joseph says: "We do not see why your client wishes to proceed against us for publishing what Pandit Motilal Nehru asked the press to publish in certain controversy between himself and your client. If your client insists we await the threatened action."—A. P.

100,000 CLIENTS.

Wonderr of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India,

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar), Una, writes, on 20th October 1926.—"I have triedmany Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

Scorpion Poison's Wonderful Cure.

Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion's sting when only by holding our Butee (antidote) effects a charming cure in 2 minutes. Annas 8 for one butee. Re. 1 As. 2 for 3 butees. Postage extra. Mrs. George Lee of Hyderabad D.) writes "Your Butees are very praiseworthy." Dr. BHALHANKAR J. VAID, Shop 55, (D), Kandewadi, Bombay, No. 4.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

PRICES OPEN 12 POINTS LOWER—RISE OF 20 POINTS ON TRADE BUYING—INCREASED HEDGE SELLING—LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 17 TO 8 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Oct. 18.

The New York futures opened quiet at a decline of about 12 points with January 19.72 on easier Liverpool cables and absence of frost. At this level there was absence of selling and prices rose 20 points with January quoted 19.92 at 10-42 a.m. This level proved to be highest level of the day as during afternoon the market declined on increased hedge selling and long liquidation influenced by favourable weather reports. The weather was rather cool, but there was no rain except light to moderate in parts of the Central Belt. The market easily absorbed the offerings and the undertone throughout the session was good. Towards the close there was cessation of selling and the market closed at a net decline of 17 points for the near months, while distant deliveries were relatively steady at a decline of 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 10 points at 20.10 c.

The New Orleans futures market was rather quiet and closed at a decline of 13 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points to 19.20 c.

To-day's decline in prices to nothing more than a natural reaction after a continuous rise in values during the last three days. Too many operators are waiting to buy at a further decline as demand for manufactured goods is fairly good. Large crop ideas are abandoned and while we believe that expected reduction in crop estimates is partly discounted, the total American cotton looks like below world's requirements. The quality of the crop is inferior and forward contracts are bound to rule dear owing to the scarcity of tenderable grades. We continue to look for higher prices and advise purchases at present level even if prices decline further temporarily.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

From New York:—"After early advance reacted in consequence of profit-taking and hedging, but market absorbed realising remarkably well. Think market a purchase on further decline. Piece-goods and yarn markets quiet but firm."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on trade buying, but reacted later on Southern hedge selling and more favourable weather."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

New York market declined on long liquidation. The undertone of the market was good.

N. Y. December Highest 19.93 plus .10.
N. Y. December Lowest 19.70 —.13.
N. Y. January Highest 19.92 (10-42 a.m.)
N. Y. January Lowest 19.68 (2-47 p.m.).

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Oct. 18.
December	19.70 —.13
January	19.68 —.17
March	19.60 —.15
May	19.49 —.15
July	19.38 —.08
Middling Spot	20.10 —.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Oct. 18.
October	19.07 —.13
January	19.09 —.15
Middling Spot	19.20 —.12

NEW YORK

	New York, Oct. 18.
New York 11 a.m.— (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
January	19.88
March	19.82
May	19.70
New York Noon Call—	
October—January	19.83
March	19.76
May	19.65
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
January	19.30
March	19.22
May	19.12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Oct. 18. Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	67000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	22000
Day's Exports to the Continent	85000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 18.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)
Spot 17-15|16

LIVERPOOL

SELLING ON LIMITS—TRADE AND CONTINENT BUYING—UNDERTONE GOOD—FUTURES 18 TO 20 POINTS UP. SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet a rise of 15 to 16 points on scattered liquidation. There was some selling on limits which was easily absorbed by trade and Continental buying. The undertone of the market was good when it closed for the day at a rise of 18 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices improved 12 points to 11.09d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed 21 points dearer with January 10.38 and May 10.33d. Egyptian futures ruled steady and closed at a advance of 24 to 27 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from our Liverpool friends, dated 18th October, 1928:—

(1) "Rains causing anxiety, good trade demand. South shows no signs of pressing sales." (Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.)

(2) "Private reports killing frost Oklahoma. If officially confirmed might induce South hold." (Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.)

(3) 'We favour buying.' (Messrs. Mellor and Fenton).

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10-20 a.m.—"We continue to have a favourable opinion of the market on all reactions."

8-50 p.m.—"More hedge selling."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Weather cooler—Light to moderate rainfall in the Central belt. Spot demand good.

(2) General buying absorbing selling on limits. Tone of market good.

Messrs. Dewkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market more cheerful. Continental operators buying futures freely. Daily sales of hedges are readily absorbed. We may have a reaction at any time.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Oct. 18. Opening	Closing
October	10.52	10.52 plus .18
November		10.37 plus .17
December		10.36 plus .19
January	10.31	10.34 plus .20
February		10.32 plus .21
March	10.28	10.33 plus .21
April		10.31 plus .21
May	10.27	10.31 plus .21
June		10.28 plus .22
July	10.21	10.26 plus .22
August		10.18 plus .22
September		10.09 plus .21
October		10.00 plus .20
Middling Spot		11.09 plus .12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 18. Bales
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 18.
Scinde Fully Good	7.50 plus .15
Scinde Fine	7.75 plus .15
Scinde Superfine	8.00 plus .15
Bengal Good	7.25 plus .15
Bengal Fully Good	7.50 plus .15
Bengal Fine	7.75 plus .15
Oomra Good	7.70 plus .15
Oomra Fully Good	8.00 plus .15
Oomra Fine	8.30 plus .15
Broach Fully Good	9.00 plus .15
Broach Fine	9.25 plus .15
Broach Superfine	9.50 plus .15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 18.
October	17.82 plus .24
November	17.92 plus .24
December	18.13 plus .27
January	18.05 plus .27
February	18.05 plus .27
March	18.27 plus .29
April	18.30 plus .29
May	18.45 plus .36
June	18.45 plus .36
July	18.53 plus .36
August	18.53 plus .36
September	18.58 plus .36
October	18.57 plus .36
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	18.50 plus .30

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Oct. 19. 1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date	18-10-28 2924000	3034000
„ Yesterday do	67000	45000
Exports to date do	1776000	1688000
Stock at Ports	13-10-28 1518000	2049000
„ Interior Town do.	710000	987000
„ Liverpool	12-10-28 531000	1043000
Visible Supply	15-10-28 3449000	4757000
Quantity in Sight do.	3885000	4285000

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

The local Forward cotton market opened at Rs. 367 in sympathy yesterday's decline in New York futures. There was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 365-8. At this level there was steady buying and prices improved to Rs. 367-12. At this level there was slight setback and prices grinded above Rs. 367. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 12 points and improved 1 point from the opening level. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 367.
Oomra D.-J. 329-8.
Bengal D.-J. 299.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

The forward market opened steady at Rs. 369|- for Broach Apl|May delivery and ruled steady with scattered buying influenced by better Liverpool cables. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach	Apl|May	369	12 0
Oomra	Dec|Jan	339	4 0
Bengal	Dec|Jan	300	0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 19.
October	245.40—1.80
January	292.90—2.30
April	239.90—3.00

DAILY ROOM RATE.

	Bombay, Oct. 19.
Bengal Dec|Jan	298
Broach Apl|May	367
Oomra Dec|Jan	336

READY COTTON SALES.

		Bombay, Oct. 19.	
200	Toyomankwa	Barwaha	300
200	Do.	Ellichpur	312
200	Do.	Bengal	285
100	Do.	Banusa	260
100	N. Fatehalli	Khandesh	240
100	Jamshed Mill	Do.	255
100	Jamnadas Narshi	Latur	270
200	G. G. Kesha	Nagar	280
100	Bruel & Co.	Hingoli	300
100	Toyomankwa	Do.	305
200	Do.	Khandesh	260
100	Gokuldas Dossa	Arvi	332
100	H. Nenshi	Burwaha	285
100	Kotak & Co.	Akola	285
100	Gokuldas Dossa, Bom. Press		270

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay Oct. 20.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73|7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85|3.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97|6.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 04|3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100|12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105|14.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104|9.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109|14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83|4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82|4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates:—3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73|4. 1st November sett. 1945-55 Rs. 105|13.
Tone of Market:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

3 months discounts 4 3|8 per cent.
6 months discounts 4 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2-1|2 to 3 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3 1|2 per cent.
Six months 4 1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In better demand.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 18.

Linseed Bombay ton—
28|9 Nov-Dec Delivery Sellers.
28|9 Jan-April Delivery Sellers.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Associations Ltd.)

SILVER.

	Bombay, Oct. 19.
London Ready	26 12 0
London Forward	26 13 0
American Cent	58 4 0
China Opening	2 7 9
China Closing	2 7 10
Ready	60 2 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	
Assuj	59|13	60|3	59|12	60|12
Tejimandi	0|0|0			
Kartak	59|15	60|5	59|14	60|4
Tejimandi	1|3			

Tone of Silver:—Dull. India bought. China sold. Market closed with sellers at the quotation. Buyers scarce.

GOLD.

Ready	21	6	6
Assuj	21	6	0
Kartik	21	6	0
National City	21	8	9
N. Manordas	21	8	3
N. Motilal	21	6	6

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 D D 1|6 1|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks Selling D D 1|6-1|16.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|32 Oct.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|32 Mid Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|32.
kans Buying D D 1|6-1|8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 Oct|Nov.
NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 275-1|4.
Banks Selling T T 275.
Banks Buying T T 273-3|4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 126-1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123-1|4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 137-3|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 176-1|2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|4
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.85 1|16 18th inst.
Shanghai—London 2|7-1|2 19th inst
London—Japan 1|10-3|4 18th inst.
London—Paris 124.20 18th inst.
London—Belgium 34.890 18th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.20 18th inst.
London—Italy 92.60 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4-4-11-1|2 18th inst.: £4-4-11-1|8 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 11|16 18th inst: 26 11|16 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 26-3|4 18th inst.; 26 13|16 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58-1|8 18th inst.; 58-3|8 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-3|8 per cent 18th inst.; 4-3|8 per cent 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent 18th inst.; 4-1|2 per cent 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 2 per cent.
3 months 3-1|2 per cent
6 months 4-1|2 per cent.
12 months 4-3|4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

(Continued from column 6)

Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 707/8.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100 1,140.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Beran (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000) 4 p.c. 720.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8. 151/4.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9-1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1153/12.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 30, 153/12.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 530.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bulls and Bears Friendly.

IRREGULAR NARROW TRADING.

UNDERTONE FAIRLY GOOD.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled quiet but steady with a small business. Operators are awaiting for the beginning of Moorat Settlement business which is to commence to-morrow. To-day most of the business was between jobbers and there was a friendly feeling between Bulls and Bears. Prices of mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Bombay-Burmahs were rather steady. Cement shares were quiet on some liquidation. Tata Hydros. were firm with a steady demand. Tata Steel shares opened firm but reacted on liquidation. Towards the close there was little improvement. These shares are the principal centre where large speculative interest is gathered. Sound investors are feeling shy to buy those scrips at their present level of prices. Professional operators are controlling the trend of prices and have succeeded in inducing extensive outside interest. It is true that there may be several swings before these shares calm down to their due level. The situation is said to be full of bullish enthusiasm. The undertone of the market was steady.

E. D. Sassoon shares ruled steady at Rs. 11/3, Bharuchas were sold at Rs. 14. Kasturchand opened at Rs. 18/4 but closed quiet at Rs. 18. Bradbury Pref. shares were bought at Rs. 200. Bharat mills were done at Rs. 51/9. Madras United opened at Rs. 472/8 and improved to Rs. 475. Laxmi Cotton were in demand at Rs. 1592/8.

Gujarat Rys. were sold at Rs. 93/8. Tapti Valley shares opened at Rs. 705 and improved to Rs. 707/8.

India Bank opened at Rs. 98 and advanced to Rs. 99. Eastern Bank shares opened at Rs. 92 and closed steady at Rs. 92/8. Imperial Bank (New) were done at Rs. 372/8. Baroda Bank shares opened at Rs. 82/4 and improved Rs. 1. Union Bank shares grinded at Rs. 3/11. Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 24/6 and closed at Rs. 24/8.

Andhra Valley Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 720. Preference shares were done at Rs. 1,025. Tata Power Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 535 but closed easy at Rs. 530. Tata Hydro. Defd. were steady at Rs. 111/4. Tata Hydro Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 1,148/12 and closed at Rs. 1,153/12.

Katni Defds. opened at Rs. 985 and closed at Rs. 992/8. Punjab Ordi- opened at Rs. 16/2 and closed at Rs. 16. Punjab Pref. were done at Rs. 13/12. Bundi Cement opened at Rs. 24 and closed at Rs. 24/2. Indian Cement opened at Rs. 388/12 and closed at Rs. 386/14. Katni Cement Ordinary opened at Rs. 276/14 and closed at Rs. 278/12.

Central India Mining were steady at Rs. 13/12. Shivrajpur grinded at Rs. 31/8. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 298/12 and after declining to Rs. 293/12 improved to Rs. 298/12. Ordinary shares were steady at about Rs. 82/4. Second Pref. shares opened at Rs. 90 and closed easy at Rs. 89/12.

Indian Bleachings opened at Rs. 250 but closed at Rs. 252/8. Alcock opened at Rs. 376/4 and closed at Rs. 378/2. Bombay-Burmahs opened at Rs. 823/12 and improved to Rs. 826/4. Tram shares opened at Rs. 151/4 and closed at Rs. 151/5. Bombay Steams opened at Rs. 282/8 and closed at Rs. 281/14.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 853/12 and closed steady at Rs. 855. Century opened at Rs. 408/12 and closed at Rs. 410/10. Nagpur opened at Rs. 512/8 but closed quiet at Rs. 511/-. Colaba Land were steady at Rs. 141/4. Crescent closed at Rs. 151/4. Indore Malwa opened at Rs. 375 but closed quiet at Rs. 373/12. Kohinoor opened at Rs. 220 but declined As. 10. Swadesh opened at Rs. 480 and closed at Rs. 478/12. Pubani opened at Rs. 232/8 and closed at Rs. 233/12. Fazal closed at Rs. 812/8 after opening at Rs. 811/4. Tata Mills opened at Rs. 68/12 but closed at Rs. 68/2. Madhowji opened at Rs. 61/4 but declined on selling to Rs. 59/6.

Universal Fire Insr. shares changed hands at Rs. 2/12. New India opened at Rs. 23/6 but later on were offered at Rs. 23/4. Vulcan Ince. were done at Rs. 7/14. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 15/12 but eased off to Rs. 15. Port Cannings were done at Rs. 675. Tata Construction were sold at Rs. 63. Tata Oil Mill opened at Rs. 30/12 but improved to Rs. 31. Bombay Telephones were bought at Rs. 52/8. Debentures were done at Rs. 59. Bombay Uganda shares were in demand at Rs. 28. Bombay-Burmah (New) were done at Rs. 296/4. Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency shares were sold at Rs. 15. British-Burmah Petroleum shares opened at Rs. 4/13 and ruled steady with good enquiry and closed at Rs. 4/15.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 390.
Apollo (50) nil, 6
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25 855.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 511/4.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 487-1|2.
Central (100) (yr. 20) 410/10.
Crescent (100) Rs. 3, 151/4.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 141|4.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0/11/3.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 12.
Fazalbhoy (100) (yr. 13-1|2) 812|8.
Finlay (100) 0, 122/8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 121/4.
Indiare Malwa (100) 13-1/4 373/12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 252|8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 18.
Kohinoor (100) (yr. 13-1|2) 220|10.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 755, 1,672|8.
Madowji Darmsey (100) nil 63|12.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madowji Darmsey (100) nil 63|12.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 171-4.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1575
New Great Mills (100) 0, 255.
New City Mills (100) 7-1|2 95.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1|2, 238|12.
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 528|12.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 381|4.
Sassson Silk (50) 5 1/2 83.
Simplex (250) 92|8.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100), 15, 480.
Swan Mills (100) 0, 130.
Tata Mills (500) 69|6.
Vishnu Cotton O. (509) Rs. 99, 2670
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 637-1|2.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. Nil, 378|12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 822|6.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4/15.
Bombay Steam Co. P. (250) 6 p.c. 281/14.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 282|8. 237-8.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 4/15.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 12|8.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 23|4.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2875
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 15/1.
Tata Construction (30) 4 63.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 298/12.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1|2 p.c. X.D. 89/12.
Tata Iron Defd. (0) 298/12.
Tata Iron (0) (85) Re. 1, 824.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Re. 1 52/8.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 57|8.
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1-4, 24/2
Central India Mining (10), 0, 12/12.
Gwalior Cement (100), 132/8.
Indian Cement O. (250) 386/14.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 278/12.
Punjab Cement O. (10), 16
United Cement (100) 101.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 182/8.
Shivrajpurs (10) 3, 31/8.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 910.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.

(Continued in column 4)

TRADE AND FINANCE

Better Demand for Money

ERRATIC FLUCTUATIONS IN SHARES

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Oct. 19.

MONEY.

There was a comparatively better demand for money this week with borrowers of call funds at over 2 per cent. The trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 42.66 lacs however, by omitting the decrease of Rs. 122.96 lacs under "Loans", it would show an increment of about Rs. 165 1/2 lacs. The main demand for funds is for the financing of jute crop. The Imperial Bank Statement furnishes a background for the near approach of higher money rates. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2 1/2 per cent., two months 3 per cent., three months 3 1/2 per cent., four months 3 3/4 per cent. and six months 4 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 12th October 1928 shows a decrease of Rs. 71.04 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank, which now stands at Rs. 18,62,89,000 as compared with Rs. 28.58 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 24.05, a decrease of 0.31 per cent. under last week. Loans and cash credits have declined by Rs. 122.96 lacs and Rs. 28.84 lacs, which Inland Bills discounted are up by Rs. 33.76 lacs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 38.61 lacs to Rs. 5.21 crores, and other deposits by Rs. 157.09 lacs to Rs. 71.32 crores. The Bank rate still remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

A quiet and dull tone characterised gilt-edged securities except 3 1/2 per cent. paper, in which a fair amount of activity was noticeable. This was mainly due to shortage of ready paper and the premium of spot over delivery 1st November rose to as high as 7/8 annas. Other issues showed weakness with sellers predominating. 3 1/2 cent. Paper improved to Rs. 73-9, while 1945-55 Loan was quiet at Rs. 105-15. 5 per cent. Loan 1935 and 1933 kept quiet at Rs. 100-12 and Rs. 101-11. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 102/6 and Rs. 103/8, and 1932 at Rs. 104/9. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan receded slightly to Rs. 109/14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan was placed at Rs. 85/3 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93/2. 4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 97/6 and 1955/60 at Rs. 94/3.

A Press Communique of the 16th instant states that the total amount of tenders were Rs. 2,17,75,000 of three months' and Rs. 1,03,25,000 of six months' bills. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99 and above aggregating Rs. 38,75,000 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98/15/9 were allotted approximately 80 1/2 per cent. The total amount of three months' bills accepted was Rs. 1,07,00,000. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97/8 and above aggregating Rs. 93 lacs were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for three and six months bills are Rs. 98/15/10 and Rs. 97/8/1 respectively. Tenders for Rs. 2 crores for three and six months' Treasury bills would be received on Thursday, the 25th October and payment for the same to be made on Saturday, the 27th October.

EXCHANGE.

A firmer trend was manifest in sterling this week with sellers of ready at 1s. 6-1/32d. and buyers at 1s. 6-3/32d. There was, however, some business done during the early part at 1s. 6-1/16d. The present conditions are attributable principally to the large number of export bills placed in Calcutta. The allotment by Government of but 13-3/4 per cent. at the last biddings added further strength to the market. The following are the forward quotations:—October to 15th November 1s. 6-1/32d., 15th November to 15th December 1s 6-1/16d. 15th December to end of January 1s. 6-3/32d. February 1s. 6-1/16d., March 1s. 6-1/32d. and April 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from 4.85-1/8 dollars to 4.85 dollars but recovered and closed at 4.85-1/32 dollars. French francs and the Belga were steady 124.20 and 34.89, while the Italian lira appreciated slightly to 92.60.

On the 17th October tenders to the amount of £7,260,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d were received and allotted approximately 13-3/4 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £ 1 million will be offered for tender on Thursday, the 25th October on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

Following firm sterling the price of ready gold receded by three pies to Rs. 21/6/0 per tola during the period under review. The offtake continues at the small figure of some 8,000 tolas a day, while the stocks on hand have slightly increased to about 1 1/2 lacs tolas. Ready sovereigns declined to Rs. 13/6/6 and delivery 26th November to Rs. 13/6/3. In London the quotation for gold was virtually unchanged at 84s. 11 1/2. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/6/3 and Rs. 21/6/0 for ready and 29th October settlement and Rs. 21/6/0 and Rs. 21/5/9 for 28th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £40,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £134,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 16,25,368 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £25,000.

SILVER.

Silver has on the whole tended towards lower price levels. After opening steady at Rs. 60-12 for ready, the price gave way and declined to Rs. 59-13 at the end. The market reflects the subversive influence of heavy stocks approximating 7,600 bars and a meagre offtake of only 50 bars a day. Furthermore America featured as a good seller and advices from Shanghai were also not encouraging. China Banks were comparatively inactive. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London declined from 2s. 7-13/16d. to 2s. 7-1/2d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 26-7/8d. and 26-5/16d. for ready and 26-15/16d. and 26-3/4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-12 and Rs. 59/13 for ready, Rs. 60/13 and Rs. 59/13 for 1st November settlement and Rs. 60/15 and Rs. 60/1 for 1st December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £ 120,000 silver, account China, option Bombay. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £388,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1496 bars and Rs. 202,664 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 17,500 to Bombay and £ 119,000 to China, option Bombay.

SHARES.

Erratic fluctuations prevailed in the share market this week. Early steadiness gave way to lowered prices in mid-week followed by a recovery at the close. There was slightly improved activity in cotton mill shares. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 860—848/12—856/4—855; Century Rs. 415—407/8—410—10; Central India Rs. 515—512/8—513/12—511/4; Crescent Rs. 155—152/8—151/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 821/4—810—812/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 256/4—251/4—252/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 376/4—375—373/12; Kohinoor Rs. 222/8—218/12—220—219-10; New Great Rs. 258/12—252/8—255—253/12; Pearls Rs. 533/12—525—528/12—527/8; Simplex Rs. 98/12—90—92/8; and Swadeshi Rs. 481/4—478/12—480—478/12.

In the miscellaneous section steels and cements constituted the bulk of the transaction. The weakness in the mid-week was chiefly due to profit-taking than to any other cause. Tata Steel Ordys after declining from Rs. 84 to 80/8 closed at Rs. 82/4 and Defds. similarly dropped from Rs. 305 to Rs. 287 1/2 but closed at Rs. 297/8. Andhra Valleys were fairly steady at Rs. 720 and Tata Hydros. at Rs. 1150. Alcock receded from Rs. 384/7 to Rs. 373/12 but closed at Rs. 377/8. Bombay-Burma Trading shares kept steady at Rs. 823/12 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 151/4. Bombay Steam shares are quoted at Rs. 282/8 and Scindias at Rs. 15/14. Bundi Cements have improved to Rs. 24/8. Indian Cements after slight fluctuation close at Rs. 390. Katni Ordys. show little change, the closing quotation being Rs. 278/12, while Defds. after touching a high of Rs. 1,000 declined to Rs. 982/8 and close at Rs. 985. Railway shares kept steady, Ahmd. Prantij being quoted at Rs. 912/8, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 136 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 707/8xd.

Bank shares were firm. Imperial Bank advanced to Rs. 1502/8 and Contributories to Rs. 375. Bank of India shares rose to Rs. 98/4, while those of the Central Banks kept steady at Rs. 24/8.

CALCUTTA.

The price of hassians dorpped from Rs. 16 to Rs. 14/14. Jute shares in the Calcutta market were easy. The share market closes for the Puja holidays on the 20th and re-opens on 5th November 1928.

YARN MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct. 19.

A firm tone prevailed in the yarn market during the week under review in sympathy with rise in cotton prices and rates advanced by 1/4 to 1/2 anna per lb. The rise in the prices of raw materials had its effect and consuming centres were purchasing only for their immediate requirements. It seems prices will not go down too much in the near future and purchases at this level might prove profitable. If cotton prices remain steady even at the present level we expect further improvement in course of time.

English Yarns Stocks are sold moderately and prices have advanced in single as well as in twofold yarns by 1/4 to 1/2 anna per lb. Arrivals especially in single yarns are not there and we expect a slow improvement particularly in single yarns. In case of double yarns small arrivals are there but as offtake is rather satisfactory prices have remained firm. Forward quotations are rather higher in comparison with the ready prices and so no important forward business has been possible during the week under review.

Japanese Yarns: Arrivals are now there and stocks have increased especially in 40s and prices have declined by a further 1/4 anna per lb. In case of double yarns stocks are decreasing and prices have advanced by 1/4 anna with moderate offtake. Mercerised yarns are selling in good lots now-a-days and prices have remained firm with an advance of 1/2 anna. Forward prices quoted by import houses are still higher but some business has been reported in mercerised yarns during the week to the extent of about 100 packages. No further business has resulted during the week. Sampin has been firm in sympathy with cotton and exchange is steady at 125 1/2.

Artificial Silk Yarns Stocks are there as before and as the offtake is very poor prices have declined further by 1/4 to 1/2 anna per lb. Dealers are selling at the best available rates and no improvement is expected in the near future as long as the stocks are not taken up. Forward prices have declined but no important business has been reported during the week under review.

Indian Yarns The mills are not working fully but sales are there and during the week about 1000 bales have been sold. The ready goods which are coming in small quantities in the market are taken by the consumers and stocks are not at all there. At the same time cotton is firm and dealers are cautious in making purchases at this level. If cotton remains steady at this level we expect further improvement in demand and prices might go up by 1/4 anna per lb.

The tone of the market is firm and if cotton remains steady at this level we expect gradual improvement in yarn prices.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Since our last report, a fair quantity of Lodna Steam Coal has been sold at Rs. 15/12 per ton ex s.s. Menin. Victoria Baraboni Coal ex s.s. Sarvistan changed hands in fair quantity near the rate of Rs. 15/12/- per ton c.i.f. The market has been fairly active during the week.

A cargo of Deshargarh Coal is reported to have been fixed for November shipment by Messrs. Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

13-10-28 s.s. Sarvistan Victoria & Baraboni Choonilal Harilal & Co.

16-10-28 s.s. Menin Lodna Steam Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

25-10-28 s.s. Zayani Victoria & Baraboni Choonilal Girdharlal.

5-11-28 s.s. Arabistan Desh./Seeb./Poni. Andrew Yule & Co.

6-11-28 s.s. A steamer (Japanese) Barari Jheria Coal Choonilal Girdharlal.

10-11-28 s.s. Shuja Barari Jheria Coal Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

20-11-28 s.s. Jalajyoti Deshargarh Coal. Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

s.s. Dara (Nov. shipt.) Natal Group Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Natal Group Coal (Nov. ship.)	25/3 Sh.	
Deshargarh	Ds. 15/12	Rs. 17/-
Seebpore/Ponjati	Rs. 15/8	Rs. 16/12
London Steam Coal	Rs. 15/12	Rs. 17/-
Victoria & Baraboni	Rs. 15/2	
Barari Jheria Coal	Rs. 15/4	

KARACHI SHARE BAZAR.

We have received the following weekly share market report issued by Messrs Gulab & Co. dated Karachi 16th inst.:—

Small business has transpired in Railway Shares and this section remains neglected.

ELECTRICS.

The Karachi Electric Shares have firmed up over the last quotation owing to Upcountry demand. Owing to higher prices there have been many sellers locally. No business is reported in Hyderabad and Shikarpur Electrics.

FLOUR.

The prices of thet commodity has been high owing to continuous strike of Dockers in Australia where several shipments of wheat have been withheld from this place

COVT. SECURITIES.

The prices have remained steady.

Name of The Company	Paid up Value	Present Value
Sind Lights	100-0-0	138-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	140-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	91-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	89-0-0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics.	100-0-0	140-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	135-0-0
DEBENTURES.		
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	110-0-0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	135-0-0
Iidia Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

The demand for ready sugar continued good and with small stocks at hand prices have been advanced by two annas per cwt. the ready and one anna for a float cargoes, while forward positions remained unchanged with small business done. There was small offering by Importers and fair business was done for November December shipment at Rs. 8-9-0 F. B. H. option Kathiawar ports.

Java reported a steady market with good demand and large quantities sold by Trust to Exporters for Europe & India.

Calcutta and Karachi reported steadier markets with good demand for ready sugars and fair business doing American Terminals reported highest on the 17th inst. quoting 2.09, 2.14 and 2.21 for December March and May and reported lowest on the 15th inst., quoting 2.05, 2.11 and 2.78 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 12th inst., quoting 12/6 3/4 12/8¼ and 13s/- for October, December and March and reported lowest on the 16th inst., quoting 12/4 1/2, 12/5¼ and 12/9 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates & stocks:—

T. M. O. ready Rs. 14-2-0 equal to 13/2 F. B. Harbour stocks 25.000 Bags.

T. M. O. Sept. Rs. 8-12-0 equal to 13/-

T. M. O. Oct-Dec. Rs. 8-8-6 equal to 12/8 1/2 F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O Jan.Mch. Rs. 8-9-0 equal to 12/9 F. B Harbour

Arrivals Nil.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to.day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	15
Cayunal Rub. & Tea	8-8
Ceylon Planters	23
Ceylon Rubber	39
Clunes Estates	16
Cochin Rubber	31
Eila Tea	170
Estates Co. of Uva	32
Fairlawn Estate	32-8
Frocester Estates	52
Hathbawe Rubber	9
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	34
Indo-Malay Estates	15
Jambulande T. & Rub.	9
Jebong Rubber	14
Kalutara Company	33
Kalutara Rubber	15
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	19
Lanka Rubber	48
Lansdowne Rubber	125
Maha Uva Estates	50
Meall Mor Estates	22
Mirishena Rubber	35
Narangoda Rubber	18
Neuchatel Estates	36-8
North-Western Rub.	18
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	24
Rubber Growers'	21
Saffragam T. & Rub.	150
Talgaswella Tea	45
Torrington Tea	21
Udabage Tea	42-8
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vegan Tea	81
Warriapolla Estate	20

Remarks:—Rubber:—Colombo Re. 0.45 1/2 Cents.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

The market has ruled steady to-day and prices both for Spot as well as Forward positions are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14|4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|15-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. Warfield Rs. 8|14-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. Sirsa Rs. 8|13-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment September Rs. 8|13 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Oct|Dec. Rs. 8|8-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan|March Rs. 8|8-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Steady.

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited).

EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil—Ready Rs. 643|5 per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil—Ready Rs. 510| per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 143| per ton.

Mowra Cake ready Rs. 65|- per ton.

UNIQUE SUCCESS

No operation : No injection
Treatment harmless : Medicine Sweet
Doctor Veteran : Method Scientific
Cure radical : Testimonials inspiring

In case of utter despair CONSULT SHARP
Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath,
Chowpaty Sea Face, BOMBAY.
OFFICE HOURS: 7 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

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HENNESSY'S
BRANDY
The Genuine Brandy
Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, 408 & Co., Ltd., 11-15, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed „ 3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up „ 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS „ 1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.
Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

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Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, revive the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and ... Price per box Re. 1.
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Branch:—394, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
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50,000 Free
Sample Packets for LEUCODERMA
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:
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8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia, Dist. HOWRAH.

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"IS RELIGION IN DANGER OR DELIRIUM?"

MR. TAIRSEE'S PLAIN SPEAKING TO REACTIONARIES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—By a circular letter dated 15th October and signed by Mr. Harjivan Valji and others, "the members of the Committee, appointed by prominent Hindus of different communities at the preliminary meeting held at Bhatia Mahajanwadi on 1st October 1928", I was asked to be present at a public meeting convened on the 17th October at Madhav Baug "to protest against the resolutions of the Corporation effectively aimed at destroying caste distinctions and insulting Hindu sentiment", as "my presence", in their opinion, "was required at the above meeting so that I may have an opportunity to know what my constituents wanted to be done through me in the Corporation", and also I may have "an opportunity to clear my position in connection with the deliberate insulting action of the Corporation", and assuring that "the public will keenly await my presence at the meeting."

In reply to the said circular letter, I wrote to Mr. Harjivan Valji and others thanking them for the said letter and asking to let me know before I fully replied to the same, how he and the committee speak on behalf of the voters of the C Ward, who, knowing my views, sent me to the Corporation, inspite of the systematic opposition of the Sanatanists and Religionwallas, and who, together with the Municipal Nationalist Party, spared no means to defeat my candidature at the last election. It being so, I admire their temerity in writing to me as they have done. I informed them as politely as I am capable of, to mind their business and not to interfere with me and my action, assuring them that I have acted in the past and mean to act in the future in a way I consider best in the interest of the Ward and the City I represent and refuse to be a gramophone playing to their tune. I requested the members of the Committee to read the said letter of mine to the meeting as and when held. I do not know whether their love for suppression of inconvenient things or their sense of fairness prevented them from reading that letter to the meeting. I understand that others were similarly written to and though they sent in their replies, none of their replies were read to the meeting. What is most surprising is that the meeting refused even to hear the most moderate-reasoned opinion on the side other than the views the conveners held and still it is pretended to be said that the meeting was "public". If the meeting was public, as alleged, they were bound to hear the other side. The very fact that the place of the meeting was Madhav Baug where in the evening there is always a flow of people coming in and out indicate their anxiety to get an audience otherwise impossible to obtain, and only speakers of one side were allowed to address the meeting and were heard. If the conveners think that by methods such as these and by speeches of the kind that were delivered, they will be able either to impress the Corporation, or to stop progress even by a second, they are thoroughly mistaken. Religion wherever and whenever it has come in conflict with reason has always lost, and if they think that filling of Bhuleshwar tank, a plague-spot in the heart of the City, can be stopped or crematorium prevented from coming into existence by the noise they make, they are thoroughly mistaken. I have respect for those who hold opinions however wrong but genuinely held, but have nothing but disgust for those who talk religion and act otherwise. I know too many of the conveners of the meeting, to be acting in their social life contrary to what they are out to protest against, and hence I am hardly touched because of the way in which they make fools of themselves. To them I want to say that if they think that they can impose on me by what they say they have come to a wrong party. I wish to assure these gentry that inspite of their agitation and delirious noise I mean, as on the last occasion, to stand from the Bhuleshwar Ward, and if I fail in getting into the Corporation from that Ward, I will consider my defeat as highest compliment to me, but will not succumb to outside impositions and threats based on mere sentimentality without any sense or reason behind it.

In connection with this frivolous and deleterious agitation I am sorry to note that some of the members of the Nationalist Municipal Party who signed the Congress pledge of removal of untouchability are in favour of opposition to what is known as "one Piala" resolution, and if Congress is to continue to enjoy the little of that prestige it can still draw upon, because of the charm-name it bears, sanctified by patriots in the past, and if that name is not to roll in the dust it must take action against members who sign the pledge for "getting in" and ("get out" of it when it comes to act—another case of "walk-in and walk-out." Whatever I may think of Sanatanists and "Religionwallas", I have greater respect for them than for the dancing dervishes and Janus-mouthed Corporators who turn their faces towards the side they see possibility of vote-catching.

May I mention to conveners of the meeting how unconciously they play into the hands of Simon Commission, they are out to boycott.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Association Football: The Royal Warwickshire Regiment v. The Royal Ulster Rifles in aid of the Ex-Services Association and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund. The Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SAMAST NAGAR MANDAL.

A Garba Party is arranged for ladies to celebrate the Poojah Holidays to-morrow (Sunday), at Amar Bhavan, Santa Cruz, at 8-30 p.m.

YOGA DISCOURSE.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhakti Yoga in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, on Saturday, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 89. The total mortality this day last year was 49.

G. I. P. RLY. WORKMEN'S UNION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union will be held to-day (Saturday), in the evening at 5-30 p.m. in Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel Poibavdi, when report of the Union for year ending 31st March 1928 will be adopted.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 19th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

SCOUTS' GATHERING.

An informal gathering of Scouts will take place at the Jamboree grounds, Worli, to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday). The object of the gathering is to increase the spirit of comradeship among the Bombay Scouts and particularly to increase the interest of the poor children in the movement. Those who are interested in Scouting are requested to attend the function.

NEW 100-RS. G. C. NOTE.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes:—

"The hundred-rupee Currency note printed in India at the Nasik Press will shortly be issued from the Madras Currency Office and thereafter from other Currency offices as the stock of the notes printed in England is exhausted.

The general appearance of the note is similar to that of the existing hundred-rupee note. The only difference is that the ground work of the tablets on which the numbers appear is changed from the brown purple colour to a fine light green pattern in order to allow the numbers to be more easily seen."

CONCESSION FARES FOR DIWALI HOLIDAYS.

The authorities of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway propose to run a special 1st and 2nd class train at a fare and a half for the return journey between any stations fifty miles or more apart during the forthcoming Diwali holidays. Concession Tickets will be issued at the office of the General Traffic Manager, Church Gate from 9th to 12th November and will be available for return journey up to the noon of 19th November.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway also hope to arrange for some more of their well-known and confortable Tours by Special Trains, during these holidays.

BOMBAY "G" WARD D. C. C.

The Council meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. in the above Committee's office.

ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING.

The annual general body meeting of the above Committee will be held on Saturday (27-10-28), at 8-30 p.m. in the above Committee's office.

MEETING TO SUPPORT NEHRU SCHEME.

A preliminary meeting of the prominent citizens of "G" Ward will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the "G" Ward D. C. C.'s office, Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar, to concert measures for holding an all-parties' public meeting to support the Nehru Scheme and to congratulate the Nehru Committee.

BOMBAY LOKHITWADI SANGHA.

Under the auspices of the Shri Shiva Bhavani Navaratra Mahotsava organised by Bombay Lokahitwadi Sangha, Dadar, there will be the following programme to-day (Saturday):—

3-30 p.m. "Garba" by Ghatkopar untouchables (men and women). 4-30 p.m. "Dandpatta" feats by Shiva Chhatrapati Vyayam Mandal, Mandvi Koliwada; 6 to 8 p.m. "Bengal Pooja Day" (reserved for Bengali men and women for worship and Bhajan); 9 p.m. lecture by Mr. Bhaurao Patil of Satara. Afterwards, free performances of a drama named "Dharma Rahasya" or "Antyajoddhar" by Maharashtra Sangit Mandali.

To-morrow.—

7 to 9 a.m. Athletic feats by Hanuman Vyayam Shala, Dadar. 4 to 6 p.m. Pravachan by Mr. Keshaorao Bagde, B.A., LL.B., Vakil of Poona. 9 to 10-30 p.m. Dandputta feats by Hanuman Vyayam Shala, Dadar. 10-30 to 1 (midnight) Musical concert by Prof. Dhurandhar, and Bhajan by Shri Pandharinath Prasadik Bhajan Mandali.

POONA AUTUMN MEETING

FIRST DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE BAHREIN PLATE.—Div. I.
WALIDA 1
OCTOBER 2
TIENTSIN 3

THE BAHREIN PLATE.—Div. II.
PRINCE CHARLIE 1
NASSIMA 2
PRINCE EDWARD 3

THE DULTINGHAM HANDICAP.—
BENTOI 1
SUNNYMOON 2
LUCKY MAN 3

THE ALANDI PLATE.—Div. II.
FAIRDOSS 1
WHITE SILK 2
ROULETTE 3

THE CURRAGH PLATE.—
SOME LADY 1
ARRAN ROSE 2
POGUEY POGUEY 3

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—
GORBIO 1
CHRYSOLITE 2
TUSCULUM 3

THE BRIGHTON HANDICAP.—
WELL COPPED 1
QUATRE BRAS 2
MILLTOWN 3

THE ALANDI PLATE—Div. I
KADIR HAJAZ 1
MASHALLA 2
TYRANT 3

LALAJI IN MULTAN.

TRIBUTE TO GURUKULS

On the request of Pandit Atma Nand, Principal, Multan Gurukula, Lala Lajpat Rai agreed to address the public in connection with the Gurukula anniversary. The Principal of Gurukula presented an address of welcome on behalf of the Brahamcharis and the teachers, and in brief mentioned the services of Lalaji in the cause of the country.

Lalaji in a brief reply said that if there was any quality in him it was due to Swami Daya Nand. Lalaji declared that Gurukulas were the most successful institutions among the national institutions. They did not produce book worms but real scholars who were useful in life. In Gurukulas special attention was paid towards physical exercise.

ONE PICE URDU DAILY FOR BOMBAY

JAMIA MILLI GRADUATE'S VENTURE.

In view of the fact that there is not a single Nationalist Urdu daily in Bombay, Mr. Moinuddin B. Harris, a graduate of the Jamia Millia and formerly on the Staff of the "Razaname-Khilafat" and of the "Bombay Chronicle" intends to bring out a one pice Urdu daily entitled "The Ajmal" very shortly. "The Ajmal" will be truly Nationalist in outlook and pledges to stand by the Congress policy and the Lucknow decision.

Mr. M. B. Harris filed the necessary declaration as editor and publisher of "The Ajmal" on Friday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

KILLING THE CALF

The Santan Dharam Sabha, Multan, held a general meeting of the Sabha on Sunday, the 14th instant, and passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that this meeting of the Sanatan Dharam Sabha looks with horror and indignation, and condemns the action of Mahatma Gandhi in allowing the calf to be killed in his Ashram."

MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

The Gujrati Association Multan presented an address to Lala Lajpat Rai. Lalaji replied to it in suitable terms. In the end Lalaji performed the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi.

Under the Clock

(BY "EXPLEX")

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1928.

The Simon Commission and their adjuncts heard remarkable evidence on Friday about the unwillingness of Police officials in the Bombay Presidency to subject themselves to popular control. It is commonly remarked in India that the police behave as if they are the masters of the public whereas they should be the servants of the public.

* * *

Mr. Griffiths, Inspector-General of Police in the Bombay Presidency is anxious to continue this 'staus quo', so comfortable for the police.

* * *

He told Sir John Simon that it was dangerous, extremely dangerous, to transfer law and order to a Minister. Why? "Because the Minister would have to depend for his office on the popular vote."

* * *

It will be a comedy of Provincial Autonomy, to the grant of which the Government of Bombay are reported to be favourable, if the police department is to enjoy an autonomy of its own.

* * *

"I have acute pain in my teeth for the last few days and I am not in a position to make a public speech."

Extract from a letter of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation to Rao Sahib Harjivanbhai. Now I know why he has been silent in the Corporation Meetings recently.

* * *

I am sure there will be great public sympathy with Mr. Jamnadas in the calamity which has befallen him. The "tooth-pain" agony is excruciating; it can only be compared to the pain and humiliation which reformers feel when they find Hindu Orthodoxy cruelly upholding obsolete caste disabilities.

* * *

Let us hope Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will find his teeth soon restored to vigour again and launch a campaign against the folly of the Orthodox who have raised such a storm over drinking cups in the Corporation's schools.

* * *

How would you like to be a monkey or rather to have remained a monkey? I ask this question because in view of the present day lack of money and jobs anything is good enough.

* * *

And being a monkey is unquestionably good. Not only will you be gloriously free from the cares of the world but you will also have all the comforts of a pet.

* * *

In fact if you were fortunate enough to be caught by the right sort of people, you would have luxuries in the shape of special bedrooms, and servants who would wake you up with your early morning "chota hazri". In that state, of course, you would fancy bananas, but the great thing about it is, that they would be ripe.

* * *

Perhaps I had better explain. Let me, therefore, quote a passage from the "Daily Herald" of London.

* * *

It reads: "'sleeper for a monkey' is the headline of a newspaper story, which tells how a lady with a marmoset travelled up to Scotland in two sleepers, one having been booked for the monkey."

* * *

It continues: "The lady passenger said to the coach attendant: "I would like you to call my monkey at 7-30 in the morning with a ripe banana".

* * *

It is a ripe and distinctly fruity idea and worth a trial. All that you have got to do is to go back a few thousand years and recover the tail that you so thoughtlessly lost.

* * *

Because in your present state of being a mere human being you will starve, since the best that your mistress can do is to send you her Commissioners with a fearfully over-ripe banana, which in fact, is banana oil, "if you know what I mean."

* * *

She:—"You want to marry me? Why, you've only known me three days."

He:—"Oh, much longer than that. I've been two years in the bank where your father has his account."

"THE BLUE TRAIN"

A ROLLICKING PERFORMANCE

It was a treat to be at the Excelsior Theatre last night when Mr. Salisbury's "Quaints" appeared in one of their best musical comedies, "The Blue Train." Although "No, No, Nanette" first brought this clever company into prominence, there have been those who have raised "The Blue Train" to an equal footing with its better known rival. And possibly this opinion has a good foundation. The plot is attractive and the unusual situations it involves holds the attention of all to the very end. What could be more intriguing than the position in which Lord Anthony Stowe found himself after unexpectedly meeting his former fiancee Eileen Wayne; what could be more amusing than Freddy Royce's performance with the skis. There are other scenes too. The marriage that was a farce: the "Blue Train" in which Felix the Conductor cannot "understand it", but shakes his head and exclaims, "These English, they take their pleasures sadly". There is sparkling humour and wit in abundance, but here and there creeps in that bit of feeling which tempers merriment and removes any likelihood of monotony. The musical side of the comedy though not including any outstanding numbers, maintains an even balance with a number of attractive choruses and duets.

Mr. Gordon Rennie, as fun-merchant-in-chief was in his element. In the role of Freddy Royce he capered about the stage with an agility that was amazing, and the antics he indulged in when attempting to ski was certainly the work of an acrobat. Of course, he was screamingly funny—but he always is, even in a private capacity.

Mr. Edmund Nash, as Lord Anthony Stowe, made an excellent hero, being possessed, as he is, of the right kind of voice, while Miss Kathleen White supported him ably as Eileen Wayne. Their duet "Eileen" proved to be one of the most popular of the evening.

As Josephine Jones, Miss Daphne Leigh was the counterpart of Freddy Royce and served as a foil for his humour. Last but not least comes Mr. George Curzon. This actor has been seen in Bombay in a variety of parts, and his versatility serves to make him a success in whatever capacity he appears. Last night he had a very minor part as Felix, but his sang-froid and shrewd knowledge of continental idiosyncrasies made him peculiarly adapted to the part of the musty old train conductor.

The "Blue Train" will be repeated to-night, while on Sunday evening at 5-30 the company will stage by universal request their popular success "No No Nanette" with Miss Ella Erskine as Nanette.

SUPPORT TO MR. SHROFF'S CANDIDATURE.

Under the auspices of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee and Residents' Association Ward No. 1, a public meeting of the citizens of Thana will be held in Shivaji Theatre to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), for supporting Mr. Chotalal Shroff, the Congress candidate for Bombay Council Bye-election when Messrs. M. V. Hedge, R. S. Bhagwat, W. A. Rege, D. M. Damle, and others will address the meeting. All the voters are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	October 19.
Previous Closing Rate	19.68
To-day's Opening Rate	19.72
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	19.55
Difference	—.13

Broach Expectation Rs. 367 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	October 19.
Previous Closing Rate	10.34
To-day's Opening Rate	10.22
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	10.30
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Oct. 19.
Silver Ready	26 9 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 11 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Oct. 19.
1st Settlement	59 15 0
2nd Settlement	60 2 0

MR. M. P. KHAREGAT

A WELCOME APPOINTMENT

A correspondent writes:—

"People who are appointed on public committees are generally so well-known, or, at any rate, keep themselves so fully in the limelight that their introduction to the public becomes superfluous. It is extremely rare that the Government chooses people who work, single-hearted, for the people's weal and at the same time observe Sphinx-like silence regarding themselves. Such a personality of self-denying service is Mr. M. P. Khareghat, who gave up his I.C.S., on a small pension after having put in about ten years of service. The ways of the then Government did not suit his official atmosphere. Since his retirement he has devoted himself as a member of the Parsi Panchayat to the amelioration of his own community. He is found on his philanthropic rounds every Saturday, for example, in some of the Bombay hospitals. He is appointed arbitrator by quarrelling factions, and the Parsi community has no more implicit confidence in the judgment and integrity of another leader. He is a profound Sanskrit scholar, and hence naturally his sympathy with the Hindus is as genuine as it is well-grounded. Mr. Khareghat is an authority on old Hindu astronomy, and a distinguished mathematician. He comes of a family whose name is a synonym for high intelligence, coupled with the habits of recluses. It is understood that he is a vegetarian. The Government quite as well as the labourers can honestly be congratulated upon their choice in appointing him a member of the Mill Enquiry Committee."

PRESIDENT PATEL'S TOUR IN SIMLA HILLS

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel after lunching with the Viceroy to-day left for a short tour in Upper Simla Hills and will go as far as Kotgarh. He returns to Simla on the 30th instant and leaves for Bombay next day.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended a farewell party given by the Anjuman-e-Ittihad-e-Islam at the Empress Gardens on Thursday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended a party given by the Parsee community of Poona at Dastur Hall, on Thursday.

Lieut.-General Sir William and Lady Heneker and Mr. D. W. Heneker dined at Government House Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay invested Major W. Thomas with the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal at the Connaught Military Hospital, on Wednesday.

Simla.—Mr. McWatters, Member for Industries, leaves for Delhi on the 27th instant.

THE CAPITOL

Is the screen public ready for sophisticated comedy and satire of the highest type? Carey Wilson, prominent screen writer and producer of First National Pictures, believes that it is. He expects that the public will bear him out by its approval of "The Private Life of Helen of Troy," First National's screen version of John Erskind's brilliant comedy. The entire story is satirical in theme and treatment. The picture does not end with the hero and heroine in the conventional embrace. The embraces of this pair are decidedly unconventional, inasmuch as both happen to have mates not involved in their affair, and long before the picture ends they grow exceedingly weary of the other's presence. Indeed, the famous characters of mythology, Helen, Paris and Menelaos, are made quite human and are bedecked with throughly familiar faults and weaknesses and conceits. The vein of rich comedy continues throughout the entire story, and no tradition is too sacred to be pried into and examined. Maria Corda, Ricardo Cortez and Lewis Stone share honors in the three featured roles of Helen, Paris and Menelaos. The programme also includes the latest Pathe Super Gazette.

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WHAT ENGLAND THINKS

of Kerala Putra's book on Dyarchy*:

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"I have read the book with pleasure and profit. It is written with much insight into the realities of government, with a just appreciation of possibilities, and with moderate good sense. Its merits are very substantial."—PROF. A. BERRIEDALE KEITH, D.C.L., D.Litt.

"Sir John Simon has already read the book and has taken steps to secure a copy for each member of the Commission."—R. J. Stopford, Private Secretary to SIR JOHN SIMON.

"The unnamed Indian Journalist, who has produced this study of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in practice, writes with commendable moderation. The book represents the programme of the more moderate Nationalist, and deserves attention."—DAILY TELEGRAPH (London).

*THE WORKING OF DYARCHY IN INDIA: 1919-1928. By "Kerala Putra." Rs. 4.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1928.

ROOT CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The "Joint Free Conference" was much worried on Thursday over the necessarily complicated question of adjusting the financial relations between the Bombay and the Central Government. But the members of the Conference had at least the aid of reading the Bombay Government's memoranda. The public, however, being denied that aid, finds it much harder either to understand Government's real views as expressed in the memoranda or the desultory oral evidence given by the official witness before the Conference. One has to gather Government's views more from occasional summaries made by Sir John Simon than from the scrappy replies of the official witness to the rambling questions put to him. It seems clear, however, that the Government of Bombay are much dissatisfied with what is called the Meston Settlement. The fact is that British financial experts have not yet satisfactorily tackled the question of financial relations between the provinces and the Central Government. In the pre-Reform regime, the prevailing system of doles given by the Central Government to the provinces was extremely arbitrary. Then followed an unsatisfactory distribution of sources of revenues between the Central and Provincial Governments. As the distribution still left a deficit in the Central Budget, provinces were forced to contribute portions of their revenues to the Central Government. Even this system did not work satisfactorily and hit Bombay the hardest as it deprived Bombay of an expanding source of revenue like the income tax. For some years Bombay had the satisfaction—from a provincial point of view—of making a smaller contribution than several other provinces. But now that the provincial contributions are practically abolished that satisfaction is gone and the glaring injustice of being deprived of a large and growing source of revenue remains and becomes more glaring in comparison with the other provinces. The Government of Bombay, therefore, now suggest to the Central Government fresh taxes for the whole country so that the Central Government may be able to restore to Bombay its income tax revenue.

This is bare justice. But it is clear that the root cause of the trouble is the inordinate expenditure of the Government of India, especially on the Army. It is impossible to remove the root cause unless the Army and the Civil Services are completely Indianised. At present the easily adjustable conflict between the Central and the Provincial Governments is complicated by the severe conflict between the people and the alien Government. When the second is eliminated the financial relations between the Central and Provincial authorities will be as easily settled in India as in other countries. That is why the Nehru Committee has concentrated its attention on eliminating alien control and has left the financial question to be solved by a future Commission appointed by the Commonwealth of India.

BIRKENHEAD'S SWAN SONG.

Lord Birkenhead has deserted "official" politics for good. The epistolary exchange of compliments between him and Mr. Baldwin brings out the significant fact that his Lordship is not ready to stand by his political chief in the greatest hour of peril for the Conservative Party. He deliberated ardently over the problem of when he should leave the decrepit and frail Tory barque and concluded that he should follow the course of the proverbial rat. In assessing the pros and cons of the political adieu he explains to his chief that "some balance of private convenience intervened." He would have remained longer at the India Office, he adds, "had there been the slightest prospects" of his ability to work in the political field and thus "to participate in the discussions of the decisions which the report of the Simon Commission will require." But Lord Birkenhead feels that he has not the necessary financial ability. According to the Reuter message which comments upon his departure from his high position he has done so "owing to the need for a larger income." But as a businessman, as a member of the Berry group, or of any other business combine he may yet spare some time "occasionally" to offer some "unofficial help" to his late colleagues. Mr. Baldwin's comments upon this message of farewell indicate that he recognises that ambitious brains will not rest content with confining the scope of their service merely to the political field. Lord Birkenhead's departure from the India Office will not mean much to India. So long as the present system of autocratic and irresponsible administration remains, it is immaterial to Indians who presides over the India Office. An insolent Secretary of State who expressed in retriotic language his contempt of Indian political ambitions, is succeeded by a placid reactionary in Viscount Peel. To India the result is the same.

WHO RAISED THE FRANKENSTEIN?

It is not unusual for Government to claim credit for themselves when things go right but to point at others when things go wrong. Mr. Turner, giving evidence before the Commission on behalf of the Bombay Government, was forced to admit that communal representation in the local bodies was found to be an evil but pleaded that it was forced upon Government from outside. This is poor and false defence. In the first place a Government must either resist objectionable pressure or abdicate. As it is, the Government of Bombay have only proclaimed their importence while ever ready to point at the ineffieiency of others. Secondly, it is not the whole truth to say that pressure came from outside. It came in response to invitation from within. As the Maharajah of Mahmudabad pointed out the other day, the idea of separate electorates originated from quarters other than Muslim. If Government meant to be fair, they might have left all communal questions in the Legislative Council to be decided by elected members. But in order to break the opposition they invited and greated communal dissensions, pampered communal prejudices to decoy Councillors to their sides, appointed weak communalist Ministers and bolstered them up with official votes. But for the support of the official bloc the extension of separate electorates to local bodies would not have been approved by the Councils. They raised the communal Frankenstein at which they are now aghast.

BRAVO, TURKEY!

Turkey is nothing, if not thorough. It not only conceives bold reforms in quick succession but carries them out with all dispatch and thoroughness. The latest reform is a vast scheme of adult education. The Government has especially recruited no less than 12,000 teachers to teach all men and women of over 46 years of age throughout the country to read and write. Obviously, there must be other and more ambitious schemes for persons under 46, the latest one being calculated to impart minimum literacy to persons most prone to continue in their old ruts. Bombay Muslims, who seem to think it risky to continue the compulsory education of Muslim girls beyond the age of ten, will be aghast at the bold scheme in Turkey of educating young and old women—without the purdah too. Reformers all the world over will be grateful to Kemal Pasha and King Amanulla Khan for raining blows on ignorant conservatism. For the zeal of these two determined pioneers will not fail to have healthy repercussions all over the East. As regards the influence on the various Governments in India, they will probably state in their next reports, that they have under consideration various big schemes of adult education with the underlying principles of which they are in full sympathy.

AIMS OF CHINESE NATIONALISTS

THE BOYCOTTING OF HONG-KONG

By P. T. LAU (former Professor of Business Administration of Chung Shan (Sun-Yat-Sen), University of Canton, China.)

II.*

The subsequent boycotting of Hong-Kong was the result of the shooting of Chinese students in Shanghai and similar outrages in Canton. The case has been reported all over the world and was thrashed out in the Shanghai Mixed Court and the International Judiciary inquiry. But the ordinary Chinese understands it as follows: Primarily, it was a case against the Japanese, not the British. Early in 1925 a Chinese workman was killed in a Japanese Cotton mill by a guard. For several months the labourers of the mill tried to obtain justice and indemnity from the mill authorities, but were not successful. Hence there was much agitation going on.

STUDENTS SHOT.

The patriotic students thought it was their duty to help their fellow countrymen, so they plunged in. They tried to get their case fairly presented in the press, but whatever they wrote was suppressed. Finally they resorted to other forms of publicity. They chose May 30, 1925, a Saturday afternoon to make speeches in the thoroughfare of the International Settlements of Shanghai. They reasoned that if they were not interfered with they would get their side of the conflicting interests to the public, and should they be arrested, all the newspapers would explain the reasons for their arrest and consequently they would attain their end. Hence they all joined in with good spirit and humor.

When the speakers were arrested by the Police they were followed through the streets by great crowds. They jammed the small police station. Since it was a Saturday afternoon, naturally there was an usual crowd of onlookers.

With a handful of police officers holding the station, the British captain was at a loss to know what to do. He forgot his own training and regulations According to his own testimony in court, he shouted out a warning and gave the immense throng a few seconds to disperse. When the crowd failed to heed his warning instantly, he ordered the police to fire. Scores of the students and onlookers were killed and many more were injured. In the Mixed Court it was found that most of the killed and injured had their wounds in the back, showing that the crowd did attempt to heed the command to disperse.

ORGANISED BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

This outrage aroused China to protest. Intense ill-feeling against the British spread all over China. All labourers struck, and merchants closed their doors in Shanghai in protest and British goods were boycotted. But some of the northern militarists, desiring to curry favour with the British, attempted to suppress the organised boycott in the territories under them.

Since Canton has always been more independent and nationalistic than other parts of China, such news naturally aroused popular indignation to a much higher pitch. Hence the Cantonese set the date of June 23, 1925, as the mourning day for their fellow-countrymen massacred in Shanghai. When the news reached the British Consul in Canton, he attempted to intimidate the Canton Government and warned it not to permit such demonstrations, declaring that he would hold the Cantonese Government responsible for whatever might happen. The Canton officials replied that it was their own business and that they did not see fit to prevent patriotic demonstration by their people.

THE SHAMEEN OUTRAGE.

On the day of the demonstration, Shameen, the Canton foreign concession which is separated from Chinese territory by a canal, was armed to the teeth. The British and other foreign gunboats were in readiness for action and the entrances were barricaded. When the students, boys and girls, workmen and merchants, were parading through the Ma-loo, or boulevard, passing through Shakee, the road opposite the concession, the paraders were fired upon by the British garrison guards. Scores of the students, including a Chinese professor of the Canton

(Continued on page 11)

*These extracts are reproduced from Mr. Lau's book on China published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, West Philadelphia. The first instalment appeared on the 17th instant.

Notes of the Day.

Crushing Rejoinder.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's crushing rejoinder to Sir Hari Singh Gour's ludicrous effusions about the value and importance of the Co-operative Committee with the Simon Commission should be a warning to the C. P. Knight to think twice before indulging in stupid and vulgar criticism of leaders of public opinion whose only fault is that they cannot have that mysterious faith in co-operation which he possesses. A man of twenty years' experience as an elected member in the Bombay Legislative Council is in Sir Hari Singh Gour's eyes a person who owed his greatness to official patronage. But Sir Chimanlal Setalvad did well in his urbane but devastating reply to notice this puerile criticism about him only incidentally and to emphasise for Sir Hari Singh's benefit the fact that the Committee to which he is nominated is concerned in a work which carries "the fatal inferiority" of being conducted in the absence of the views of "real leaders" and of political organisations which enjoy public confidence.

Inter-Communal Marriages.

The inter-communal marriage that was celebrated last week at Hyderabad between the daughter of Maharaja Sir Kishen Prashad Bahadur, H. E. H. the Nizam's Prime Minister, and the eldest son of Nawab Waliuddaullah Bahadur, a member of the State Executive Council, did not lack in picturesqueness or in instructiveness. With a few other examples in the past it is certain to serve as an encouragement to the social reformer as well as the politician who is perpetually worried over the problem of inter-communal differences. For we hold that nothing can remove the wrong but fixed idea of irremovable differences between the Hindus and Muslims than the breaking of old social barriers. No proof will go farther than successful inter-communal marriages to belie the unfounded fears that the coming together of the Hindus and Muslims would spell disaster. Orthodoxy on both sides would, doubtless, get shocked but no pioneer attempt at any kind of reform has ever been made without shocking orthodox narrow-minded persons. In fact, reforms must thrive on shocks. We, therefore, congratulate Maharaja Sir Kishen Prashad and Nawab Waliuddaullah on the courage that they have shown in so unmistakably breaking the social barriers that divide the Hindus and Muslims and in thus cementing the two communities. We notice with no small pleasure that His Exalted Highness the Nizam himself took part in one of the ceremonies. The Nizam's personal interest is bound to prove of undoubted value as setting us example which is at once enlightened and significant.

The Right Man.

Mr. Chotalal Shroff is one of the candidates for the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council rendered vacant by Mr. G. B. Pradhan's absorption into the Reserved half of the Bombay Dyarchy. Mr. Pradhan's political opportunism got the better of the principles he advocated when he secured the suffrages of his electorate and he received his reward in being promoted to the Finance Membership as a co-operator with the Simon Commission against the wishes of his constituents. Mr. Shroff is a staunch Congressman and he lays particular emphasis on his remaining loyal to Congress principles. His previous record of public work is an eloquent testimony to his fearless championship of the Congress cause and it should easily inspire confidence in his electors that in choosing him as the fittest man for the seat, they will be strengthening the popular forces in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Growing Moscow Menace?

Even Mr. R. R. Bakhale, hitherto a pucca Trade Unionist, has visited Russia and has actually stayed there for not less than fortnight. We certainly expect the "Times of India" to write one more article on the growing menace from Moscow. A sufficient number of sentences can be found in Mr. Bakhale's addresses, which stripped from the context and coupled with the fact of Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Bakhale's colleague receiving Moscow money, may easily be dressed up so as to display some "red" influence. If the article ends with another frantic appeal to the middle class to save itself—and the British domination of India—from impending rack and ruin, it would be as amusing as the previous ones on the Moscow Menace or the Bardoli Menace.

THOROUGH BRITISH EYES

LORD MESTON'S EFFUSION.

That illustrious American writer, Washington Irving, has most fittingly observed in his well-known essay "English writers on America", that Englishmen are the most faithful and accurate reporters of events in the world—provided such events do not clash with their national interests. He goes on to say that the British are the best judges of human conditions in the North and South Poles or of the behaviour of animals in the wilds of Central Africa. In estimating events which have not the slightest concern with the prestige of England, the British are prompted by genuine philanthrophic and humane motives, and their sole concern is then to shine in the exalted role of benefactors of mankind. But the moment these incarnate judges are brought face to face with events which are much nearer home to them and affect their notions of "national prestige," they throw to the winds all their principles of accuracy, fair-mindedness and impartiality which they so assiduously and strenuously brought to bear on their study of things found in the Poles or in the wilderness of Africa. The cardinal principle of the Englishman is that whatever is good to him is also good and the best for all. In comparison with what is English anything foreign must be *ipso facto inferior*. It is, therefore, no wonder that the English press is incapable of understanding and appraising properly the trend of political events in India.

VERBAL JUGGLERY.

Says the "The United Empire," regarding the memorandum of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, "the courage of this document is at least noteworthy", despite its own admission that there are certain provisos as to Government powers, justice and trade. What is worse the journal misrepresents the scheme by suggesting that it recommends "grant of full responsible autonomy," whereas the scheme actually recommends a glorified form of "provincial" autonomy and at the same time a severe curtailment of powers of control in the Central Government and the statutory perpetuation of the vested interests of Europeans—a scheme where the English will really rule and the local affairs will be merely municipalised. Only an English writer dealing with Indian affairs could praise the courage of a scheme which deprives the people of power but delegates to them duties as functionaries of vested interests. The British will rule and the Indians will administer—that is the scheme which is so courageous. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer's warning as regard the granting of full provincial autonomy hedged in by all reservations and safeguards comes in as an appropriate reply.

LORD MESTON'S "COMPLAINT."

Regarding the All-Parties' Report. "The United Empire" describes it as being couched in terms of studied moderation. But there is the Butler Committee and the Princes, the Army and Foreign Affairs and still more, "there are considerations to be taken into account which are not disposed of by either Chambers of Commerce or the All-Parties' Committee"! One wonders what are these mysterious considerations which are unknown to leaders of the people of this country and even to those "White Trustees", who are here "not for their health," and yet are known to this great journal of the Royal Colonial League (estremely significant name) in its superior wisdom. But still further is the wonderful discovery of Lord Meston that there are signs of returning commonsense among certain groups of Indian politicians! Some of those mysterious considerations must be that latent lack of commonsense in Indian politicians, not friendly to the British. We all know too well that they are "sane" who are willing to act as the despicable tools of the British; for, as we have stated before, the British conception of commonsense is different as it suits their interests. If Johnson were today asked to re-write his dictionary, it is probable that many bureaucrats would have suggested to him that "commonsense is that which is a monopoly of the British and their friends but is not permissible to those who oppose British Raj in India."

ANOTHER "CHAMPION" OF INDIAN ADVANCE.

Then comes the "Near East & India", another great interpreter of the Imperial Gospel to the East. Speaking of the Bolshie Bill the paper says that the Government should not move in advance of public opinion as regards religion and social customs! The duty of the Government is to rule and exploit but never to develop or lead the country towards progress! In India ancient prejudice must be respected, for while this policy will perpetuate alien rule, it has been made inevitable owing to the ancient conditions of the country.....really a nice argument for the continuance

(Continued on page 11)

PALANPUR NAWAB'S FAITH IN GENEVA SHOW

"It is Instrument of International Peace"

HIS HIGHNESS PUTS UP STRONG CASE FOR ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURE

VOICES INDIA'S GRIEVANCE IN NOT HAVING PERMAMENT SEAT.

His Highness Zubdat-ul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Taley Mahomad Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., the ruling Nawab of Palanpur, who had been to Geneva in May last as India's delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the English Mail steamer "Rajputana". His Highness' short sojourn in European countries, besides enriching his health, has enabled him to gain a first-hand knowledge about the multifarious activities of the League of Nations, an institution which His Highness regards as an instrument of international peace and good-will. His Highness returns to India with an increased faith in the League and with high hopes about its future.

RECEPTION AT MOLE.

His Highness was cordially received at the Mole by His Highness the Thakoresaheb of Limdi representatives of Bikaner and other States, the Heir-Apparent, the Vazir and a number of State officials and his subjects.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE.

Although His Highness had many demands on his precious time, he was kind enough to grant an interview to a special representative of "The Chronicle", in the course of which His Highnes briefly narrated his activities in connection with the work of the League. One thing which has impressed His Highness more than any other is the cordial manner in which Indian delegates are treated by the members of the League, notwithstanding the fact that India is the only member of the League, which is not a self-governing nation.

INDIA'S GRIEVANCE.

His Highness made two important speeches in the fourth and sixth committees of the League, in which he strongly advocated strict economy in the annual estimates of expenditure. His Highness feels that India has certainly a grievance against the League in that she has to pay heavily to the Exchequer of the League although she has not got a permanent seat on the League Council. Besides, His Highness sees no reason why highly qualified Indians should not hold responsible posts in the League's Secretariat. His Highness, however, believes that in 1930, the League will remodel its budget in a more equitable manner and at that time India's case will receive due consideration.

PALANPUR STATE.

A word about Palanpur State. This is a small, progressive State situated in the north of Gujarat with an area of 1,700 miles. Its population is 2,25,000 and it has an annual revenue of Rs. 10,00,000. It is an ancient Islamic State and has traditions of its own. The present ruler who is only 44 was initiated in the work of State administration by his father, His Highness the late Nawab, in 1912. He was installed in the "Gadi" six years later in 1918. It is significant to remember that the present Nawab has received all his training under the guidance of his illustrious father. He has never gone to any College where Princes are generally educated.

IDEALS OF ADMINISTRATION.

His Highness is inspired in his administration by the highest ideal that the greatest security of the State lies in the contentment of his subjects. To that ideal his activities are ever directed. His Highness has, during the short time he has been the holder of the "gadi", introduced many a good scheme, educational and agricultural. Primary education is free in the State. The relations between Hindu and Muslim subjects are very happy. His Highness always strives to approximate to the noble ideal of plain living and high thinking.

His Highness and the suite left Bombay for Palanpur on Friday evening.

LEAGUE ESTIMATES

PALANPUR ADVOCATES ECONOMY

His Highness the Nawab of Palanpur in supporting the proposal made by the British Delegate (Commander Locker Lampson) for a reduction in the estimates of the League on September 11 said:—

I expect those of you who have attended the meetings of this Committee on previous occasions are familiar with the sight of an Indian Delegate rising to advocate economy and to propose reductions in the estimates which are presented to this Committee. I am not going to apologise for this fact, partly because if I err, it is in good company, and because it is right, if not the duty, of all of us, in this Committee particularly, to say plainly what we think. I may, however, be allowed to explain the reasons which underlie this persistent attitude on the part of the Indian Delegation, which, since the earliest days of the League, has been associated with the cause of economy, even that cause had fewer advocates than I am glad to think that it has now. You will be aware that India ranks sixth in the list of contributing countries, and that she thus contributes more to the expenses of the League than any country which does not occupy permanently a seat on the Council, a fact which is, I think, noteworthy. On the other hand. India is one of those countries which are not directly interested in most of the activities of the League. I do not wish to be understood as complaining of this fact which is, indeed, largely due to geographical reasons; but the fact remains, that there is comparatively little to which those who advocate the cause of the League in India can point as being either directly of advantage or of interest to India.

I welcome strongly the proposal that the estimates should be referred back to the Supervisory Commission for consideration, in the light of the guidance contained in the Resolution which is before us. I do this for two reasons:—the first is that the Supervisory Commission both by reason of the fact that it is a small body and on account of its expert knowledge and its long experience of the matters with which we are dealing, is better qualified than a large body like this to undertake the task with reasonable prospects of success. My second reason is that it is my desire and my duty, as a Member of the Indian Delegation, which at an earlier Assembly was largely responsible for the creation of the Supervisory Commission, to make full use of the services of that body, and to ensure that it is given the authority, as it already possesses the experience, to advise fully and freely on our subject matter.

I desire, however, before sitting down, to make brief remarks on two particular cases. In the first place I wish to express agreement with the Delegate for Great Britain in regard to his remarks in connection with the Economic Organisation. India is deeply interested in the work of this Organisation, appreciates its value, expects important results from it, and desires to support the organisation in every way. The Supervisory Commission itself expresses a doubt whether the Secretariat and the Government Departments concerned will be able to cope with the additional amount of work contemplated in the Estimates. We Delegates may perhaps be unable to estimate the labours which the Economic Section is competent to undertake, but we can at least express an authoritative view as to the capacity of Government to give the necessary degree of collaboration. I think that it will be in the interests of the work itself and of those concerned withi it on both sides that something less than the programme contemplated in the Estimates should be undertaken.

Though the Budget of the International Labour Organisation is not before us today, I desire to mention that the representative of India on the Governing Body in April last formally recorded his view that my reason of the extraordinary expenditure to be incurred in 1929, on account of the decision to hold a special Maritime Conference in addition to the usual Annual Conference the creation of 17 new posts at a cost of over 200,000 francs should be postponed, at least until the following year. I mention this fact because I trust it will be obvious that if reductions of the amounts suggested by the Delegate for Great Britain are to be made, attention should not be confined to the Secretariat and special Organisations of the League. I hope, thereofre, that the Supervisory Commission will be entrusted with the scrutiny of all the three Budgets, viz: of the

(Continued on next Page.)

OIL KINGS BID FOR EASTERN MARKETS

DEVELOPMENTS BEHIND SCENES

IS IT OIL PEACE OR WAR?

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The organisation of the American Oil Export Association and the further step in the consolidation of British interests namely the formation of Consolidated Petroleum Company, indicate important developments behind scenes in the oil industry in connection with which the City editors in London and New York are trying to discover whether oil peace or war is imminent.

Some see beginnings of an Anglo-American agreement for scientific distribution of the world markets and the limitation of production in opposition to Russia which has refused to enter into compact and has already expressed her intention to capture Eastern markets.—Reuter.

PEEL'S APPOINTMENT

FAVOURABLY RECEIVED

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Newspapers favour Viscount Peel's appointment and express the opinion that Lord Birkenhead served the public interest in reiring immediately to enable his successor to familiarise himself with the problems which the Simon Commission is examining.—Reuter.

TWENTY WORKMEN BURIED ALIVE

TRAGEDY IN PARIS

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Paris.—Twenty workmen were buried in the ruins following the collapse of a six-storeyed building under construction at Vincennes, East Paris. Bodies of three Italians have been recovered. Five others were rescued. The foreman says that he had ascended to the fourth floor when he was suddenly called down by a workman. As he reached the road he saw the building shake, make almost a quarter of a turn and collapse. The contractor attempted to commit suicide with a revolver at the Police Station. Cement is being tested.—Reuter.

SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY

SECRETARY OF STATE PURCHASE LINES

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Secretary of State has informed the Board of the Southern Punjab Railway Company that he intends to exercise the right to purchase the Company's lines on the 31st December 1929 on the terms prescribed in the contracts.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRAQ SETTLEMENT ABOUT RAILWAYS.

ERMATURE STATEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Reuter is informed that the statements published in the Iraq press with reference to an Anglo-Iraq settlement regarding Iraq railways is at least premature, and the matter is still subject to negotiations at Baghdad.—Reuter.

I. C. S. OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The following have been appointed to the Indian Civil Service as a result of the open competitive examination held in August: B. N. Charkavarty and R. K. Mitra of Calcutta University, M. Anantanarayanan, M. P. Pai, S. Y. Krishnaswamy (Madras) V. Raghaswy Madras and Allahabad) B. Sahay and K. B. Bhatia (Allahabad) N. T. Mone (Allahabad and Nagpur), B. D. Mirchandani (Bombay), N. Singh, S. W. G. Olpherts Forrester (Nagpur) B. K. Patel (Elphinstone College Bombay) V. N. Sardesai (Deccan College Bombay University) and R. Mukharji (Patna College).—Reuter.

THE GUJERAT POSTMEN

UNION PRESENTS DEMANDS

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 18.

Under the auspices of the Gujerat Postmens' Union of which Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is the President, a largely attended meeting of overseers, readers and postmen of Ahmedabad and suburban post offices was held here this evening. Resolutions were passed urging (1) the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in view of the ever-increasing volume and responsibility of the work and the hard conditions of life here to grant the following scales:—Overseers 75-5-110, Readers 70-5-110, Postmen 30-2-70 and Packers 25-1-40, (2) the raising of the house rent allowance of Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 and (3) the sanctioning of additional 33 postmen, two overseers and three Readers for Ahmedabad and three postmen for the Railwaypura post office.—A. P.

A NATION AT SCHOOL

TURKEY'S FIGHT AGAINST ILLITERACY

12,000 TEACHERS RECRUITED BY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Constantinople.—The Government has published, through the ministry of Education, a scheme of adult education by which 12,000 specially recruited teachers will teach all men and women of over 45 years of age, throughout the country, to read and write.—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL'S LIGHTNING VISIT TO PARIS

TO DISCUSS REPARATIONS QUESTION WITH M. POINCARE

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Paris.—Mr. Churchill unexpectedly arrived here early this morning on a lightning visit to discuss with M. Poincare and Mr. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, Payments, the latest phase of the reparations problem. The conversations lasted eighty minutes.

A communique states that the constitution of the Committee of Experts contemplated in a recent Geneva communique was discussed and exchange of views will continue during the coming days between all the Governments concerned.

Mr. Parker Gilbert spent the week-end in London after a brief important visit in the course of which he held conversations with Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Churchill and leading Government officials.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES GOES HUNTING ELEPHANTS

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Kambala.—The Prince of Wales is due at Murchison Falls to-day after which he will proceed to camp in the elephant country. No correspondents will be allowed within forty miles of the camp telegraphic communication with which is impossible owing to density of bush and tremendous herds of elephants whose movements render maintenance of telegraph line not practicable.

Detachments of King's African Rifles will be given position on escarpment overlooking Lake Albert where heliograph is being established.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE ENDS

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Melbourne.—The waterside workers' strike has ended throughout Australia.—Reuter.

BANKERS' AIR JAUNT ENDS IN TRAGEDY

JUNKER PLANE NOSEDIVES AND KILLS TWO PASSENGERS

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Atlantic City.—A party of bankers attending the Convention of Investment Bankers Corporation was taken on sight seeing trip over the city in Junker's monoplane when the machine nosedived from a height of 600 feet, resulting in two passengers being fatally injured and five seriously.

The wives of the former saw the tragedy, the cause of which is not known. The manager is of opinion that the passenger crawled from the cabin into the relief pilot's cockpit but got panicky when the pilot executed wing-over and froze on to the controls. The pilot while being taken to the hospital, kept shouting "Get to hell away from those controls."—Reuter.

INDIA'S NEW FINANCE MEMBER

LEAVING FOR INDIA PER S. S. "RANCHI"

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Sir George and Lady Schuster left for Marseilles to-day where they will embark on "Ranchi" and go to Bombay.—Reuter.

EVIDENCE BEFORE BUTLER COMMITTEE.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT RESUMES SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Sir Leslie Scott, this afternoon, resumed his speech before the Butler Committee. All princes attended.—Reuter.

AFGHAN STUDENTS REACH CONSTANTINOPLE.

TO COMPLETE EDUCATION IN TURKISH SCHOOLS

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Constantinople.—115 Afghan students including fifteen girls arrived here to-day, to complete their education in Turkish schools.—Reuter.

INDIAN MINISTER CAN'T BE TRUSTED WITH LAW & ORDER

Inspector-General of Police's Objection to Transfer.

MR. GRIFFITH'S EVIDENCE BEFORE SIMON

POONA, Oct. 19.

Very interesting evidence was tendered by Mr. Griffith who recently handed over charge of Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, and is sailing by this week's boat for England.

COMMUNAL TENSION.

Examined by Sir John Simon, Col. Lane-Fox and Major Attlee, witness declared that communal tension synchronised with the reform period though he did not attribute it to the reforms. In any way though the police force to-day was more efficient it was less effective. He did not support transfer of Law and Order to the Minister.

NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patil he made it clear that this objection was due not on racial ground. He would not object to the police being under an Indian member, but objected to its being under a Minister who being responsible to the electorate and dependent for his position and emoluments on the vote of the majority was likely to sacrifice police officers.

NO POPULAR CONTROL OVER C.I.D.

Questioned by Sir Arthur Froom he added that this was the opinion held aslo by other officers in the police service. He could not prophesy when the situation would improve to justify this transfer. This was his personal opinion and not the opinion of the Bombay Government. Further cross-examined by Sir Athur Froom he emphasised that in any case the C.I.D. work could not be transferred to the popular control and that it would be unwise to divide up the service into two and transfer one part to the Minister. The police service, he said, was enough to meet the present requirements of the Presidency and he informed both Col. Lane-Fox and Mr. Shah that all the five Indian Superintendents of Districts had been found capable officers.

INDIANS AND EUROPEAN OFFICERS

He told Sir John Simon that people were likely to trust more an English police official than an Indian who might belong to either community. But he admitted, replying to Mr. Shah, there had been complaints against European police officials as well on the ground that they sided with one community or other. The economy campaign, he said, had reduced the unarmed strength, but they had increased their bludgeon section.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE.

He told Mr. Bhuttoo that police in the Presidency was now far less corrupt even in Sind. Witness informed Lord Burnham that there was no more reason to-day for separating Judicial from the Executive functions than it was forty years ago.

Sir John Simon intervening requested that this important subject be reserved for a later examination.

Witness replying to Sir Sankaran Nair replied that the registers of bad characters maintained by the police were open for examination by Magistrates, who might have later to try these persons. Dr. Suhrawardy elicited the opinion of the witness that he did not ascribe communal tension to communal representation or to the scramble for offices, but though it was partly a reaction from the previous Hindu-Muslim entente.

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

Witness, however, agreed with Sir Harisingh Gour that the acceptance of the suggestion of Mr. Ambedkar to recruit officers from the minority would lead to disastrous results to the efficiency of the police force and that for reasons of caste depressed class officers could not be encouraged in the force.

Mr. Raja asked witness whether this was not against Queen Victoria's proclamation. Mr. Griffith replied that social conditions made it impossible at present to engage him in the normal police duties.

LAW AND ORDER.

He told Sir Zulfikarali Khan that the minority was undoubtedly at the mercy of the majority, but police picketting could give protection wherever needed. He admitted in reply to Raja Nawabali that his objection to transfer of Law and Order was based on apprehension and not on personal experience.

The Commission then rose for lunch.

AFRAID OF INDIANISATION.

Mr. Newman, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay, asked by Lord Strathcona whether transfer of forests to popular control had been successful said that it was difficult to answer the question. The forest service had proceeded just as successfully on the whole as before, but at present the service still contained a very large European element. But he was apprehensive of the future as the average Indian was not suitable for forests service. The Bombay Council had given them the funds they wanted and the resources of forests were being exploited to the utmost extent. Examined by Sir John Simon witness agreed that his anxiety was due not to a transfer of forest to the Minister, but was due only to Indianisation because no European was likely to join the service in the future.

Further examined Mr. Newman said that he was not advocating retransfer of Forests to the Reserved Side nor did he hold that Indians were not at all capable of holding forests charge. But he suggested that the interests of the services required a mixture of both Indians and Europeans in the proportion of 50|50. He thought every time a Muslim made a better forest officer than others.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC

NO NEWS OF MACDONALD.

FORCED TO LAND ON WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

There was no news of Mr. MacDonald (who had started on an attempt to cross the Atlantic in a Gipsy-Moth) at four in the afternoon in London, to-day; but it is pointed out that the steering course was not followed by ships. The weather in London, to-day, is very stormy, but Queenstown reports clouds and rain on the Irish Coast in the morning which, later, changed to brilliant sunshine.

LANDS ON WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND.

Weather and wind are still in favour of Mr. MacDonald; but he should have reached Ireland at one o'clock in the afternoon and Croydon at six. His supply of petrol will last till four on Friday morning. It is possible that a strong south-west wind has blown him out of his course and he may have landed on a remote island on the west coast of Scotland.

BEACONS KEPT READY.

St. Johns.—There was no news of Mr. MacDonald at four in the afternoon (Greenwich Mean Time). There has been considerable fog and rain. Nightime beacons are kept ready at Harbour Grace in the event of his return.—Reuter.

SHARP LOOK-OUT FOR MACDONALD

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Aerodromes at Croydon and Stagtane were brilliantly lighted throughout the night while the staffs kept a vain watch for signs of MacDonald. Anxiety grew at four in the morning when it was realised that the airman's petrol supply was likely to be exhausted. The only news of MacDonald's whereabouts since he set out is a report that he was seen by a Dutch steamer at 12/30 yesterday morning at spot, 600 miles from the point of departure.—Reuter.

CRIME WAVE IN SHANGHAI

LADIES WARNED AGAINST WANDERING IN SIDE-ALLEYS.

29 CHINESE EXECUTED IN A MONTH

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Shanghai.—The crime situation continues to pre-occupy the foreign municipalities. Hotels have been notified to warn ladies to keep to the main streets and not to wander into the side alleys of the shopping districts and to note the license numbers of rickshaws they engage as pullers of rickshaws are occasionally in league with robbers.

The Municipal Council has prohibited the manufacture and the sale of bullet-proof vests except by license.

There were seven murders, six attempted, murders, seven armed abductions and 51 armed robberies in the Settlement in September while 29 Chinese arrested by the Settlement Police in Septmber were executed by the Chines authorities.—Reuter.

TO FRESH FIELDS AND PASTURES NEW

Birkenhead Out for 'Larger Income'

FINDS PREMIER'S BAN ON PRESS CONTRIBUTIONS TOO IRKSOME

LEAVES HIS WORK AT INDIA OFFICE FOR TIME TO JUDGE

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Correspondence between Mr. Baldwin and Lord Birkenhead on the occasion of the latter's resignation is officially published.

Lord Birkenhead, in a letter dated 16th October says that he is most grateful to Mr. Baldwin for releasing him from his obligations at an earlier date than they had discussed some months ago. He would not have asked Mr. Baldwin to do so "had not some balance of private convenience, which I have explained to you, intervened; still less should I have done so, had there been the slightest prospect that I could have remained long enough at the India Office to participate in the discussions of the decisions which the report of the Simon Commission will require."

NOT FOND OF SELF-PRAISE.

Lord Birkenhead continues: "I regret greatly leaving the India Office where I have spent four of the happiest and most interesting years of my life. Merit or demerit of my work there can only at present, be known to two distinguished Viceroys with whom I co-operated, to my colleagues in the Cabinet whom I have kept closely informed of every important decision, to my Council and to the admirable staff at the India Office to whose zeal, ability and prudence I have owed so much. For the rest, one can only wait, for time will one day come when India papers of the last four years will be published. I do not wish to leave the public stage with anything in the nature of self-praise. I will only therefore say that after spending four years as law officer and very nearly as long as Lord Chancellor, I do not believe that the last four years will be ultimately pronounced most unfruitful years of my life."

LEAVING POLITICS ONCE FOR ALL.

Lord Birkenhead says that he is leaving official politics once for all, but he leaves it in the fullest sympathy with Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues and not without the hope that both in the House of Lords, and, occasionally, in the country, he may be permitted to offer some unofficial help. "The moment of parting is always sad. Your own personality has converted a Cabinet has been invaluable. In the dark of some bitter and recent memories, into a band of brothers. I leave them and you with emotion and if may say so, with affection."

MR. BALDWIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Baldwin replying on 17th October expresses profound regret which, he says, will be shared by all their colleagues. "For four years, your counsel in the Cabinet which assembled upon a critical days you were a tower of strength and you have been a generous colleague and a loyal friend. It is too early yet to estimate the value of your work at the India Office, but I am confident that historians of our time will do it justice." Mr. Baldwin concludes with every good wish for many years of happiness and prosperity in the new sphere of life upon which Lord Birkenhead is entering.

TRIBUTE TO BIRKENHEAD.

Mr. Bridgeman in a speech in London, said that the Cabinet was suffering very much over the loss of Lord Birkenhead who had been one of the ablest members of Government. "His marvellous brain, extremely logical mind, power of clear and consistent expression and very sound judgment will be very greatly missed in our Councils," he added.—Reuter.

THE PORTENT

Lord Birkenhead's retirement is regarded as a symptom of the declining power of politics to attract the best brains. It is recalled that since the war there have been many instances of abandonment of politics for business, notably Rt. Hon. Mr. McKenna, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne and Sir Eric Geddes, but McKenna and Sir R. Horne were out of office when they entered commerce and Sir E. Geddes was a businessman before he became a politician Lord Birkenhead's case is unprecedented, inasmuch as he has had no previous commercial contacts. He has voluntarily given up the high position owing to the need for a larger income. He has a great reputation as a judicial authority, and his colleagues always estimated highly his services in the Cabinet in shaping policies, but he is less favourably spoken of as an administrator at the India Office. He is known to have found the rule laid down by Mr. Baldwin that Ministers should not contribute to journalism most irksome.

CLAIM FOR £5,000.

According to the statements of his friends, Lord Birkenhead intends, contrary to the modern practice, to claim the ex-Chancellor's pension of £5,000 per annum, though presumably his services will not be available for judicial work in the Lords.—Reuter.

G. C. S. I. FOR BIRKENHEAD

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A G. C. S. I. has been conferred on Lord Birkenhead.—Reuter.

LAW NDONDERRY SUCCEEDS VISCOUNT PEEL.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Lord Londonderry succeeds Lord Peel in the office of Works.—Reuter.

EXPOSITION OF PRINCES' CASE

SIR LESLIE DEALS WITH EVIDENCE

INQUIRY NOT TO BE COMPLETED FOR A FORTNIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Butler Committee had a long session to-day. Sir Lesli Scott continued the explanation of the evidence. It is pointed out that this is not in the nature of a speech or an address to the Committee, but Sir Leslie Scott goes through the evidence page by page pointing out the salient features and answering any questions of the Committee where explanations are needed. Sir Leslie Scott has now dealt with, in this fashion, about one-fifth of the entire evidence. It is expected that this phase will not be completed for at least another fortnight and then, probably, there will be a few days' adjournment after which Sir Leslie Scott will address the Committee.—Reuter.

ITALIAN COIFFEUR IN TROUBLE

CROSS EXAMINATION OF COMPLAINANT

When the case in which M. Uiasent, a hair dresser, stands charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of tresses of hair belonging to Mrs. Yuette Koks came up for further hearing on Friday, Mr. Forbes counsel for the accused continued his cross-examination.

Kalyan Kumaran, the complainant's chauffeur said that on September 4 he was in his mistresses car near the accused's shop when he saw her come out and hand over a coil of tresses to another person and then leave by bus. He recognized the tresses as those of his mistress as they were of the identical colour and also very long—soon after the accused left witness's mistress came down from her husband's office hard by and he informed her of what had transpired between the accused and the other person. He did not attempt to stop the accused going away as he had instructions from his mistress never to leave the car when on duty. Witness was then asked if his mistress's hair was bleached or natural.

NATURAL OR BLEACHED.

Court:—What does it matter whether it was bleached or natural—whichever way that may be it has a sentimental value for the complainant.

Mr. Forbes:—The sentimental value of any article has no consideration in law. It must have a market value to constitute an offence.

Mrs. Koks, the complainant was then cross-examined. She said she was married by registry last year. Sometime back she was living at Dhun Building, Colaba. The flat was in her name.

Court:—What is the relevancy of these questions, Mr. Forbes?

Mr. Forbes: Your Worship remarked at a previous hearing that complainant was condescending in partaking refreshments at accused's shop. I want to point out what the complainant is. I had intended to spare her this humiliation, but now I have no other choice.

Mr. Spencer (Prosecutor): There is no question of humiliation of the complainant. My learned friend ought to know the responsibility of his questions.

Mr. Forbes: I know my responsibilities very well. It is perfectly relevant for me to question the complainant's character as it may affect the credit of the complainant in the estimation of the Court.

Court:—Do you mean her moral character?

Mr. Forbes: I mean general character, Sir.

Mr. Spencer: I would like my learned friend to make specific allegations rather than indulge in mud slinging.

Proceeding with his cross-examination counsel asked the complainant if she had figured on any previous occasion in police court proceedings. Witness explained she had been travelling between Europe and India on business and on one occasion she received a very insulting letter from an individual in Bombay. When she came down here she placed the matter in the hands of her solicitor and ultimately the other party expressed his apologies. Witness continuing said it would be false to suggest that that matter formed the subject of proceedings in the Magistrate's court and that the case was dismissed because witness did not put in an appearance. The matter never came to court at all.

NOT ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH ACCUSED.

Replying to other questions witness replied she was never friendly with the accused. When she went to have her hair bobbed she remained about half an hour in the shop. Her chauffeur told her about the accused transferring her tresses to another person immediately after the incident had occurred when she (complainant) came down from her husband's office, just a hundred paces from the accused's shop. She did not go to Nino that evening. Nor had she seen him before she went to her solicitors. She only saw him on September 4. Proceeding, witness said she went with her complaint to the Police Commissioner as she thought he would be best able to help her. She had no intention to come to court. Witnessed then admitted that on one occasion she went with her husband in their car to the place where a 'chokra' in accused's shop resided. She did so as at that time he was dismissed from service and complainant was eager to obtain some clue to help her to recover her tresses.

After Mr. Koks, the complainant's husband was examined further hearing was adjourned to Saturday.

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR PROBLEMS

THE ONLY WAY OF SOLUTION

MR. BOSE ADVOCATES SPIRIT OF LIBERAL-MINDEDNESS

JAMSHEDPUR, Oct. 18.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose wires the following message:—

"I have been requested by friends in Bombay, Calcutta and other places to give my views on the present labour situation at Jamshedpur. The situation, I am glad to say, is steadily improving. The vast majority among the labour are now reasonable and in spite of his best efforts, Mr. Homi is daily losing ground. But that does not mean that the men have no grievances. They had genuine grievances prior to the hartal in May, some of which have been redressed by now, but many of which have not yet been removed. The Company and the Management will be given a full opportunity by labour to remove these grievances, but if unfortunately the former do not rise to the occasion, there will be trouble again. In that event I shall have to fight the Company openly or cease connection with the Labour Association.

FOUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS

The fundamental problems now before the Management are:—

(1) Fair and equitable distribution of increment and bonus.

(2) Provision for quarters along with water and lighting arrangements.

(3) Sympathetic treatment of workmen at the hands of officers.

(4) Stopping of summary discharges and arbitrary punishments.

(5) Gratuity for old employees at retirement.

(6) Revision of leave and service rules and lastly removal of the grievances of daily rated men.

I am not referring here to the comparatively minor grievances. On the top of all this there is the supremely important question of Indianisation. The solution of some of the above problems rests with the management, while that of others rests with the Directors. Prior to the strike the Directors, I am constrained to say, did not do all that they could possibly do to ameliorate the hard lot of the labour.

And the management were not in touch with the currents and under-currents in the labour world. The officers to whom the task of dealing with labour was left signally failed in their duty and they gave a wrong advice to the management. It is a well known fact that some officers of the company including some departmental heads indirectly helped the strike by their tactlessness and unsympathetic behaviouh, even when the strike was continuing. If the company want peace at Jamshedpur, then for several months to come both the Directors and the management will have to be vigilant and prompt in dealing with labour questions.

WANTED SPIRIT OF LIBERAL MINDEDNESS.

If all the above problems are handled simultaneously in a spirit of liberi-mindedness, then only will there be lasting peace which the Chairman of the Board so sincerely desires. There is unfortunately an impression in some quarters that labour at Jamshedpur is well off and is even pampered. This impression has once for all to be shaken off. Labour grievances are genuine and legitimate and have to be removed. Whether the capitalists like it or not the labour movement has made rapid strides during the last few years and to-day it cannot be trifled with. We shall try our level best to direct this movement along healthy channels. But whether we shall succeed or whether the unruly and irrational elements will get the upper hand depends on the company and the management. I consider this industry to be a national one and I have decided therefore to place my humble services unreservedly at the disposal of this concern. But I expect this company to which the Indian people have extended their protection, to act in a truly national spirit."

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCH

SIR COWASJI'S CUP

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) has generously consented to give a cup to each of the winning team in to-day (Saturday) Football match between the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the Royal Ulster Rifles.

As the Bombay Improvement Trust have kindly permission for the temporary fencing of the ground on the Cooperage there will be a one-rupee gate on the side opposite the existing.

Booking for this match, which is expected to draw a record attendance, is still open at Messrs. Rose and Co.—A. P.

IN INTERESTS OF BRITISH CAPITALISTS

Why Simon Team is sent out to India

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY LETS CAT OUT OF BAG

In the Labour Party Conference in Birmingam in mail week a discussion on the Simon Indian Commission arose out of n amendment moved by Mr. Fenner Brockway to refer back, "in no small or petty spirit but because we believe great issues are at stake," the statement in the report expressing the party's acquiescence in the form of the inquiry.

Mr. Brockway said that eight out of the nine Indian Provincial Councils were now prepared to co-operate with the Commission, but it should be borne in mind that the Provincial Councils had one-third of their representation appointed by the British representatives, and did not represent India, and only one-eighth of the elected representatives in the Indian Councils had declared for co-operation with the Simon Commission. He suggested that they should impress upon the Labour members of the Commission that they should take every possible step to complete the bridge there now was between the Indian parties and the Commission. This co-operation was not only essential to the future co-operation of Britain and India, but to that between the Eastern and the Western worlds. He moved the reference back in order that this pressure might be brought to bear.

IN INTERESTS OF CAPITALISTS.

Mr. Alexander Gossip seconded. "Is there anyone," he asked, "who believes that a Commission headed by Sir John Simon is going out to India in the interests of anyone but the capitalist class? That is why the organised workers in India are protesting in the way they are doing."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, expressing the view of the Parliamentary Labour Party, said that when it was suggested that a British Parliamentary Commission should go out to inquire and report to the British Parliament, and that the Indian Parliament should appoint a similar body to work with the British body, they felt that no method of making the inquiry could be so in accordance with Indian independence, self-respect, and with Indian democracy. There was 10,000 times more respect for Indian democracy by that method than by appointing a Royal Commission through the bureaucracy of Whitehall. It was a most unfortunate and improper way that the Prime Minister used when he announced the appointment of the Commission. The party appointed a small committee, of which he (Mr. MacDonald) was a member, to protest with suggestions of amendments regarding the statement that had been made, and in the end negotiations were sufficiently satisfactory to justify the committee recommending the party to go on with them. Efforts were made to induce representative Indians to meet the Labour representatives on the Simon Commission, but they declined. Then the boycott was started. They were anxious that the Indian people should agree, but at the same time they had the responsibility placed upon them of smashing up the whole of this idea of inquiry or doing their best to make it effective. Mr. Brockway had asked for pressure to be applied to the Labour members of the Commission, but it was absolutely unnecessary. These members had had impressed upon them that they must do everything possible, with details of what should be done, to secure Indian co-operation.

Mr. F. Thurtle supported the reference back because the Parliamentary Labour Party had flouted the opinion expressed by this conference a year ago at Blackpool.

Mr. W. Wellock said the Parliamentary Labour Party were not unanimous in accepting representation on the Simon Commission. Personally he believed the party did wrong in deciding to participate, though he hoped he might prove to be mistaken.

Mr. Harry Snell said the Labour Party, being in a minority, could not do as it wished. It had the choice of participation or non-participation before it and made its choice remembering that a minority could do many things on a Royal Commission. It could see witnesses had fair treatment, could influence procedure, could present a minority report. He was surprised that Mr. Brockway and Mr. Thurtle should ignore the fact that the party secured very important concessions in the way of procedure. Such concessions made at the outset would probably have prevented the boycott of the Commission.

On a card vote 150,000 voted for the reference back and 295,900 against.

PALANPUR NAWABS' FAITH IN GENEVR SHOW

(Continued from previous Page.)

League, the International Labour Office, and of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE.

PALANPUR ON INDIA'S HEAVY CONTRIBUTION

In the course of his speech on the League Estimates, the Nawab of Palanpura, said:—

India with her ancient civilisation and culture, is genuinely interested in the aims and objects of the League of Nations, and is most anxious to promote, as far as lies in her power, the growth of the ideals and activities of the League. This growth has continued during the past twelve months.

Ever since the foundation of the League, attempts have been made in various parts of India to bring into existence societies to develop interest and knowledge of League matters. Such societies did useful work, but they lacked initiative and guidance. Now a central branch of the League of Nations Union has been organised in Delhi, which will co-ordinate and federate the work of the smaller organisations in the various provincial centres, and give the movement the stimulus which it requires. The social welfare and public health activities of the League have always commanded India's admiration, sympathy and support, and I may be permitted to tender my tribute of praise and gratitude to all workers on behalf of the League in these directions.

OPIUM.

With regard to opium, India has for a very long time pursued an altruistic policy, and impressed upon herself obligations conceived in a spirit of the highest humanitarian ideals, even she could least afford to bear the heavy financial burden involved in such a policy. Now that the Opium Convention has received the necessary number of ratifications, and the Central Board is also to be set up, India has every reason to hope that she will receive the support and co-operation of the States Members of the League in suppressing the illicit traffic in cocaine in India, which is stated to be as much as forty times the legitimate imports, and which, on account of the large gains of such a traffic, flourishes in spite of vigorous administrative efforts to suppress it. We consider it to be of the utmost importance that the personnel of the Central Board should be as strong and independent as possible.

I trust that what I have stated will go to show that India is taking an ever-increasing interest in the activities of the League, and it would be a matter of genuine concern if that growth of interest were checked by irritation at continued increase in the annual contribution of India to the funds of the League—a contribution which is actually heavier than that of any State which does not occupy permanently a seat on the Council.

HOPE OF GETTING HIGH OFFICE IN LEAGUE.

Public opinion in India also looks forward to the time when some of my fellow-countrymen will rise to high office in the League, worthy of the great country of our birth. We are particularly gratified that within the last twelve months India has acquired a seat on the Economic Committee and has been honoured by the appointment of one of her most distinguished countrymen as Vice-President of the Economic Consultative Committee. I have, no doubt, that further progress on these lines would accelerate the pace of India co-operation in the League and the spread of interest in India in League politics.

You are no doubt aware that, in certain quarters in the East, there is a suspicion that the League is intended for use as an intrument for perpetuating the hegemony of the races which are of European origin over the other races. I do not believe that this view can be honestly entertained by anybody who studies the facts deeply and without prejudice. But the suspicion exists, and suspicions, even when unfounded, may produce mischief if not dispelled by the solid evidence of facts.

INDEPENDENCE VS. DOMINION STATUS

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI'S VIEWS

INDEPENDENCE PROGRAMME IS THOROUGHLY WRONG

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

In a statement to the Associated Press regarding the recent controversy about the Madras All-Parties' Conference Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer says:—

"I regard it as specially unfortunate that progressive political parties should now divide upon issues wholly foreign to the work on hand. Some of the foremost leaders of the Congress movement have recognised that the Nehru Report and the Lucknow decisions derive their validity and their title to unanimous support from a synthesis that has been successfully brought about between the programmes of different political parties in India. The invocation of any particular Congress demand as in opposition to the Lucknow resolution is therefore both irrelevant and unhelpful.

AGAINST INDEPENDENCE.

"I can understand, though I cannot agree, with honest and downright idealists like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subdas Bose who have deliberately and with full understanding of the implications accepted national independence as their object and goal. Speaking for myself, I regard the independence programme not only as thoroughly wrong but as one which will inevitably sidetrack national activities which, for the first time, after the lapse of some years, are on the way to co-ordination. To be frank, if those who are preaching the ideal of independence mean what they say, they can have nothing to do with courts, with councils, and with the framing of a constitution which must be embodied in Parliamentary enactment, and one cannot follow the train of reasoning which reconciles the advocacy of national independence with the kind of political work that has been for long the object and aim of the National Congress as well as other political bodies in this country.

"I go further and would urge that those who feel that the reconciliation of communal differences and the discussion of immediate political objectives such as the settlement of the question of Indian States or the question of linguistic Provinces are steps towards the framing of a Constitution to be enacted by the British Parliament, have really to pursue a definite and individual path, apart from those who, if they are taken at their word, will have nothing to do with the British Parliament and will, therefore, have to conduct political work on the basis of a separate programme."—A. P.

Bhavnagar, Oct. 19.—The Bhavnagar State Railway has granted a concession of a single fare for the return journey between the 23rd and 29th instants for the Patotsav festival.—A. P.

Mr Champsey-Says:--
Love is stronger than death and many waters cannot quench it!

Editor :
" NAVCHETAN " Calcutta.

A PICTURE BEYOND COMPARISON & COMPITITION
SEE THIS WEEK
Commencing from To-day
Krishna's Historical Master Piece Feature
"At the Clang of Fetters"
Adaption of Mr. CHAMPSYE'S, Popular Novel--Directed by Mr. M. MEHTA, Photo by Mr. C. LUHAR, (B. Sc.)
Featuring Unrivalled Screened Beauty Miss GULAB and well-known hero Mr. NANDRAM PAHELWAN.

Omar Khayyam Says :-

UNBORN TO-MORROW AND DEAD YESTERDAY WHY PRATE ABOUT IT, IF TO-MORROW BE SWEET?

A most popular Historical story full of fights and wars with wonderful light Effects.

Krishna Cinema
TIME AS USUAL.

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

NEXT SATURDAY
Kohinoor Picture
'SAROGINI & GHOR-PRATIGNA"

DR. GOUR CUTS A COMIC FIGURE

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on the Doctor's Colossal Ignorance

"VULGAR PERSONAL ATTACK"

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who is here on a short holiday, when his attention was drawn to Sir Hari Singh Gour's reply to his criticism of the personnel of the Legislative Committees sitting with the Simon Commission describes it as "vulgar, personal abuse" and stuck to the view that Sir Sankaran Nair is the only green spot in that desert. In the interview that ensued, Sir Chimanlal emphasised that the Commission's proceedings cannot in any way be described as those of either a joint or free conference.

Closely reading Dr. Gour's remarks, Sir Chimanlal observed: "I notice the statement that I owe my greatness to official patronage and therefore I cannot appreciate the work of public men working either with people and for people. If Sir Hari Singh Gour claims that the latter description should apply to himself, all I can say is that it would raise a smile on the face of those who know him and his work. Reverting to the suggestion that he owed his greatness to official patronage, Sir Chimanla recalled that he was an Official only for the short period of three years and disclaimed any greatness attaching to him, because of that fact.

20 YEARS IN COUNCIL.

Incidentally he pointed out that he was for nearly 20 years elected a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council and in 1915 he was returned to the Imperial Legislative Council in succession to the late Mr. Gokhale. He referred also to his long connection as member of the Bombay Corporation, but when he found the interviewer rather slow in noting down all these details Sir Chimanlal at once cut short by adding: I would not have cared to go into these details but for the fact that Sir Hari Singh Gour seems to be ignorant of the public life of thiis country and that from his present place in Poona while hobnobbing with officials, he claims he is the tribune of the people.

"It is indeed comic", proceeded Sir Chimanlal "to find Sir Hari Singh Gour sneering at my having been nominated a member of the Assembly at one time, when at this very moment he is sitting as Member of the Central Committee due to nomination by those very Tin Gods he hates and against the declared wishes of an overwhelming majority of the elected members of the Assembly."

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

With a smile playing on his lips, Sir Chimanlal proceeded (with Dr. Gour's reply in front). "I find that Dr. Gour is scattering certificates all round to members of the so-called Indian wing of inquiry and makes a laboured attempt to show that they are all representative men. But any whitewashing of the way in which these Committees were constituted is not going to deceive the Indian public who know perfectly well that if the official block in the Legislatures had not voted, those who are now held up for admiration by Sir Hari Singh Gour would not have secured the votes of the elected members."

Here Sir Chimanlal noticed the omission of any certificate to Sir Sankaran Nair and concluded: "I suppose Sir Hari Singh Gour agrees with my description of Sir Sankaran Nair as the green spot, although he does not agree that other members constitute a desert. Dr. Gour may descend to any abuse, he may try his best to paint in golden colours his own performances and may cloak his colleagues in fancy attire but the verdict of the country of which he himself seems to be conscious, even while he occupies the proud position of membership of the Central Committee is unequivocally pronounced, namely that the Commission and Government have woefully failed to secure the co-operation of genuine Indian public and, therefore, the findings of the Commission in spite of the optimistic predictions of Dr. Gour will carry the fatal infirmity of having been arrived at in absence of views of real leaders and political organisations, who enjoy the confidence of the people.

The proceedings of the Conference so far as they have appeared in Press make one wonder at the manner in which the programme of joint free conference is being worked out. I affirm that the association of the so-called Indian colleagues is neither joint nor free and one is unable to understand why a man like Sir Sankaran Nair does not see through the unreal nature of the proceedings. One hopes that by this time he is thoroughly disillusioned."

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

(Continued from page 8.)

of British rule in India is to proclaim that Government would get the Bill through the Legislature, for *ad infinitum*. But still worse spread relief and satisfaction in Britain and the paper hoped it would doubtlessly command general approval in India itself!! And yet a government that would never move in advance of the people, did its best to force down legislation that was hateful.

"THE NEW STATESMAN" SEES RED EVERYWHERE.

The "New Statesman" sees Red in anything that is unpleasant to the Government in India or to the champion of vested interests. It finds that Bolshevik agents are patently active in every outbreak of Labour or political trouble, such as the Mill-Strike, the Railway-Strikes, and even in the Bardoli—No-Tax campaign!! Not a word of admission that unrest thrives best amidst appalling poverty. But the paper makes admission....."the Bill *as is the way with all coercive legislation in India confers on the police and civil services unlimited powers which may be easily abused*. The official Indian definition of a Bolshevik agent is likely to be *very much wide*." This is but natural to British eyes, extraordinary powers that may be *easily abused* are only necessary in any country outside Britain! Very wide definition of a crime is only allowed in any place outside Britain, for they see differently and not through British eyes.

A PLANE CRASHES IN BELGIAN CONGO.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Cape Town.—Airman Murdoth mentioned in the message of the 14th August who had started again on 12th September, crashed at Kaffenga in Belgian Congo. The machine was destroyed but the aviator was not hurt.—Reuter.

AIMS OF CHINESE NATIONALIST

(Continued from page 8.)

Christian College, an American mission school at Canton, were killed and many were wounded.

The British Consul tried to wash his hands of responsibility for this outrage, saying that he had warned the Canton Government beforehand and that the Cantonese paraders opened fire first. Naturally, his contention was to be expected. But thirteen American teachers of the Canton Christian College signed a statement certifying that the foreign concessions had started the firing. Later, when one of the noted American educators of the Canton Christian College who signed the protest, laying the blame for this shooting on the foreign concession authorities, went to Hong-Kong, the British authorities called upon him to retract his statement. Upon refusal, he was asked to leave the colony with his family. He left, but protested to the American Consul on the ground that his action was fully justified.

This Canton shooting simply added so much more oil to the flame of unrest. It again demonstrated the British theory of dealing with Chinese by force. In reply, the Cantonese started the boycott of Hong-Kong. At the outset the British Hong-Kong authorities were rather amused at such action. They appeared to have good reason for it. Hong-Kong is one of the largest of world's ports. In 1917 its shipping equalled that of New York, Philadelphia and Boston combined. It is the neck of South China.

Due to its commercial facilities, practically all foreign goods converged to Hong-Kong before being tran-shipped to different parts of South China. I venture to say that eighty per cent of the rice, the chief food of the Cantonese, and ninety per cent. of their metals and iron come through Hong-Kong. Therefore, when the Cantonese started their boycott of Hong-Kong, the authorities of that city resorted to a blockade of Canton in reprisal. But rice from Siam and French Indo-China found its way to Canton direct. All foreign goods—German, Russian, Japanese and American—were carried up to Canton without stopping at Hong-Kong. Hong-Kong which used to be considered indespensable to Canton or South China, proved to be a mere luxury. This boycott has continued for more than fifteen months, and can be kept up indefinitely if the Cantonese desire it.

THE WANHSEIN INCIDENT.

The Anti-British feeling was still further aggravated by the Wanhsein incident of last September. Wanhsein is a district in the upper Yangste River of Szechuan province, Western China. According to the Chinese report, a British Merchant ship rammed a Chinese troop transport of General Yang sen. In consequence, several of the soldiers were drowned and some thousands of silver dollars went to the bottom of the river. Hence the British merchant vessel was detained by General Yang Sen. Upon refusal to release the ship a British gunboat tried to take it by force, and British gunboats bombarded Wanhsein, an unfortified district, laying waste practically the whole area. Conflicting reports put the number of Chinese civilians killed from a few hundred to a few thousand. In any event, it further inflamed the feeling between the British and Chinese to get rid of foreign domination.

Since the nationalists are characterized by independence in dealing with foreign powers, this helped to draw to their banner all the enlightened Chinese, and because of their success in the boycott of Hong-Kong, the popular faith in and support of the Canton Government is practically unanimous. Therein lies the strength and moral of the Cantonese or Nationalist Government.

(To Be Continued.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

MR. SHROFF A CONGRESS CANDIDATE.

THANA VOTERS' ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT.

Under the auspices of the Salsette Congress Committee, a meeting of Thana voters was held on the 17th instant in Thana Gymnasium compound to support Mr. C. R. Shroff in the coming Council byeelection. Mr. J. K. Mehta presided and Mr. M. R. Jayakar addressed the meeting.

Mr. Shroff explained his views, his work for the public welfare and his strict adherance to the Congress programme, and requested the voters to help him to success.

Mr. Jayakar explained how the work in the Bombay Council was disappointing and it required persons of proved mettle to be sent there—men, who have means, leisure and above all unswering loyalty to the National Cause. He vouchsafed, from his personal knowledge of Mr. Shroff over about 8 years, that Mr. Shroff possessed all these. He explained that as a Responsivist he felt no hesitation in supporting Mr. Shroff, as the minor differances disappeared when National work demanded it. He requested the voters to see that Mr. Shroff was returned.

PARSI SUPPORT.

A Parsee gentleman of Thana requested the voters to support Mr. Shroff the Congress candidate, as in the National struggle the Congress alone stood firm. He warned the voters to exercise carefully their votes, so that they may not have to repent as in the past when they elected Mr. Pradhan (cries of "shame, shame").

Mr. Karandikar of Dahanu said that Mr. Chhotalal Shroff from his very boyhood had cherished patriotic feelings, and he worked in his Taluka and District for public welfare.

Mr. Patil, the rival candidate, was present and when he requested for permission to speak he was allowed to speak. But the very fact that he is supported by Zunzarao was enough to undo his cause and all his tall talk of being independent fell on deaf ears.

The President, Mr. J. K. Mehta, explained how this time both the Thana and Suburban Districts were unanimous and supported Mr. Shroff. The M.P. C.C. had also given its support, and thus Mr. Chhotalal Shroff was their only candidate. He said they had very short time before them, and requested volunteers and voters to work hard to uphold the Congress cause. He explained that he had personally requested Mr. Patil to stand as a Congress candidate, but Mr. Patil had refused to do so.

TRIBUTE TO MR. BHAGWAT.

Mr. Mehta praised the spirit of discipline of Mr. R. S. Bhagwat, who was also one of the candidates, but who had resigned in obediance to the Congress Party decision, and is now supporting Mr. Shroff, heart and soul.

MR. SHROFF'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

The following is the text of this election manifesto of Mr. C. R. Shroff, which he has issued to the council voters in the Thana and the Bombay Suburban Districts:—

"Friends,—I have been elected as the Congress candidate for the bye-election from the Thana and the Bombay Suburban Districts to the Bombay Legislative Council which comes off on Saturday the 27th inst. Since 1917 I have been a loyal and firm Congressman and in all popular movements in our district inaugurated under the auspices of the Congress organisation I have taken an active part and done all I could to advance the National cause as could be ascertained by reference to the incidents that happened during the last 12 years.

From 1919 I have been working as a nationalist member of the Taluka Local Board in Palghar Taluka and had been the president of that Board for 2 years. In appreciation of my services in that body the voters of the Palghar Taluka have placed me at the top of the poll at the last election of the District Local Board. I have been working on the Thana District Local Board as a nationalist member since 1924 and have rendered my services for the public cause and as a result the voters have shown their further confidence in unanimously electing me as Chairman of the District School Board this year.

It is impossible to expect any good to the public resulting from the Bombay Legislative Council unless the electorate are careful enough to send as their representative, people who work with a single eye to the public good regardless of the frowns and favours of the powers that be and this fact has been repeatedly brought home to us during the last 2 years by what has been going on in the Bombay Legislative Council. When the question of the welfare of the peasantry is now in the forefront you cannot do better than send as your representative a Nationalist belonging to the Congress organisation which has always championed the best interests of the ryots.

I am glad to inform you that the Thana District Congress Committee and the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee have unanimously selected me as the Congress candidate for the bye-election, and as a congressman I solicit all your support for my candidature on the polling day which is fixed for the 27th October 1928. I have already given you a brief summary of the little work I have been able to do in the Thana District uptil now and if by your support I am returned to the Council it shall be my constant endeavour resolutely to follow and carry out the mandate of the Indian National Congress. There is only one vacancy and every voter has got one vote only. My Symbol of the voting paper is that of a Tiger and I request you to put against that symbol a cross (X) when exercising your vote. I have no doubt you will honour the Congress Flag in bringing the Congress candidate triumphant on the polling day. As the time at my disposal is all too short it would not be possible, although I desire it, to see every voter personally. I therefore, request that this manifesto may be treated as my personal visit for your support.

In conclusion I once more assure you of my determination to stand by the public if I am returned to the council by your votes.

NEHRU REPORT & Mr. QURESHI

"Misrepresentations by interested Parties."

MR. KIDWAI'S STATEMENT

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, M.L.A., Secretary, Constitution Committee of the All-Parties' Conference, has issued the following statement:—

Nothing has surprised me more than the statement reported to have been made by Mufti Kifayatullah Saheb that owing to his dissatisfaction with the recommendations, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi had not signed the Nehru Committee Report, and on seeing in the press his name included in the list of signatories he wired his protest to Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Mr. Qureshi was one of the four members who had attended most of the meetings of the Committee. He was not present at the final meeting, but he had received the final draft report at least a fortnight before the publication and a perusal of the notes, letters and telegrams exchanged between him and the Chairman of the Committee will make it clear how his opinion was obtained on all the controversial points.

In the course of a telegram on the 2nd August he says.—"Received the report. Am reading it. Agree with the portion relating to Sindh as drafted. Will give opinion regarding the remaining portion on reading."

After reading the report and exchanging a few telegrams with the Chairman he wired his minute of dissent which has been incorporated in the report exactly as wired: It is inconceivable, Mr. Shuaib himself can, in any way, be responsible for this statement. I am sure Mufti Kifayatullah Saheb has misunderstood him.

A BASELESS REPORT.

I have read it in some Urdu papers wherein it was reported that Shuaib Qureshi had sent in a long minute of dissent which had not been given a place in the Report. There is absolutely no truth in this. Actually, on the 4th of August, in the course of his telegram to Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Pandit Motilal Nehru wrote: "Can stop printing for your detailed criticism if you desire," to which Mr. Qureshi replied "Postponing printing Report at this stage for my criticism is impracticable." These misrepresentations are being made by interested persons to prejudice the Mussalmans against the Report. Mr. Qureshi was present at the Lucknow Conference. There neither in private talks nor in his speech did he make any such statement. No such statement was published while he was here in India, but now that he is no more in India, interested persons are making statements which they would not have dared to make, had he been here.—A.P.

KIRKEE ARSENAL MEN DETERMINED TO HOLDON

PICKETTING OF WORKSHOP. BEGINS.

POONA CITY, Oct. 18.

The strike of the skilled workmen in the Kirkee Arsenal does not show signs of an early termination. Picketting is going on and three main departments of the Arsenal are closed.

Strikers meetings take place every day and are addressed by their friends. A meeting will be held to-morrow to sympathise with the strikers who seem to be determined to hold on.—A. P.

SANTANISTS BOYCOTT SIMON COMMISSION

DARBHANGA SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It pained my heart to read in the papers that His Highness the Maharaja Darbhanga, unsolicited solicitor of the Hindu Sanatanists of India wounded the feelings of the Sanatanists of this province by giving reception to the Simon Commission against their wishes, which they unanimously expressed in the last U. P. Sanatan Dharma Conference held in Lucknow in April last in an audience of about 10000 by the following resolution.

"This Sammelan considers the appointment of the Parliamentary Simon Commission as objectionable and derogatory to the self-respect of the nation. It therefore, urges the Sanatann Dharmic public to boycott it at all stages."

Will you please publish the resolution in your stemed columns for the information of the public.—Yours, etc.

R. S. Narayana Swami

Lucknow, Oct. 16.

MONSOON ACTIVE ON COROMANDEL COAST

RAINFALLS IN NORTH OF PENINSULA

POONA, Oct. 19.

The North-East Monsoon has been active on the Coromandel Coast and scattered falls of rain have occurred in the North of the Peninsula. Rain has also fallen locally in Burma, Chota Nagpur and at a few stations in Assam and Bengal.

Principal amounts:—Port Blair and Maymyo one inch, Chaibasa one and half, Dibrugarh, Gogra, Jalpaiguri, Hazaribag, Jagdalpur, Malgaon, Gopalpur and Kodaikanal a quarter, Bijapur, Belgaum, Hyderabad (Deccan), Pamban and Madras a half, Negapatam and Cuddalore one, and Nellore one and half.

Forecast:—Increase on the North Madras Coast and an extension into Orissa and South-West Bengal.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 17TH OCTOBER 1928.

General Remarks.—The north-east monsoon has been active on the Coromandel Coast and scattered falls of rain have occurred in the north of the Peninsula. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula. The air is generally more moist than usual in the Deccan and the east Central Provinces, and drier in the west Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the east and north Punjab. Temperatures were below normal in south-east Madras. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 102 deg. at Deesa and Jacobabad.

Forecast:—An increase on the north Madras Coast.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches.
Ratnagiri	0.15
Karwar	0.03
Malegaon	0.29
Belgaum	0.57
Belgaum	5.57
Hyderabad	0.53
Mangalore	0.01
Trivandrum	0.02
Colombo	1.15
Cocanada	0.03
Madras	0.59
Coimbatore	0.04
Trichinopoly	0.36
Negapatam	1.05

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 19-10-1928.—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.924 inches .034 above normal.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.792 inches .011 above normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .058.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m 80.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.5 degrees 0.2 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.8 degrees 2.2 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 81 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7.7

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 19-10-28, Colaba Point 0.00 in., Fort 0.00 in., J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 85.44 inches, Fort 119.66 inches, J. J. Hospital 92.73 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 68.74 inches, Fort 84.02 inches, J. J. Hospital 69.24 inhes.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 69.55 inches, Fort 102.91 inches, J. J. Hospital 84.02 inches.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Wheat	3,012	cwts.
Linseed	5,362	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	123	,,
Gingellyseeds	312	,,
Poppyseed	93	,,
Groundnuts	3,328	,,
Castorseed	1,004	,,
Rice	98,523	,,
Cottonseed	349	,,
Gram	2,107	,,
Joowar	2,356	,,
Maize	60	,,
Bajree	250	,,
Coal	997	tons.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	276	1,086	512
Central India	202	4,263	6,667
Barsi & Nagar		860	1,179
Hyderabad-Gaorani		623	569
Berar	538	7,786	3,655
Central Provinces	74	6,487	2,382
Total Oomras	1,090	21,105	14,950
Dholera		1,161	11,758
N.-W. Provinces	1,191	8,845	4,499
Rajputana		749	5,118
Sind-Punjab	68	410	3,928
Broach		2,505	2,345
Coompta & Dharwar		1,637	2,339
Westerns-Northerns		1,909	2,634
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		343	6,043
Persian		30	1,468
American		778	17,955
Egyptian and African	22	5,942	3,828
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		....	....
Total	2,371	45,415	76,870

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 11th Oct. This year	Last year
Europe	620	80,742	44,928
Japan & China	2,259	145,986	56,989
Coast Ports		2,731	2,512
Up-country by Rail		15,878	6,662
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,176	4,811
Total	2,879	268,563	115,902

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	315	....
Bengal Fine	310	....
Bengal F.G.	295	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	315	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	295	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	350	340
Nagpur Fine	350	340
Yeotmal Fine	340	325
Arvi Fine	340	325
Amraoti Fine	335	310
Khamgaon Akola Fine	330	295
Mulkapur Fine	320	290
Khandesh Fine	305	285
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	....	250
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	....	295|305
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	295
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	300
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	295
Burwah Sanavad Fine	....	295|300
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	360	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	340	....
Cambodia	425	....
Miraj|Sangli	350	....
Compta Good	365	....
Dhollera	....	....
Kadi|Viramgam	....	....

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 0|9 Sellers

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 18.

Demand Bills 484.68

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 18.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot 26 11|16

Forward 26 3|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 18.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 18.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 3|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4 1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1|4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 18.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £21 3|4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140 1|2.

P and O Banking Corporation £9 1|2.

National Bank £53 5|8.

Eastern Bank £7 1|8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £88 3|4.

Conversion Loan £77 1|2.

Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent £102 7|8.

Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent £54.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61 1|8.

Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £71 1|4.

Consols £55 5|8.

War Loan 5 per cent £103 3|8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94 1|8.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 18.

T T Berlin on London	20.36-3|4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.59
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.20
T T London on Prague	163.62

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Oct. 18.

	This week
Total Bullion	£167,100,000
Public Deposits	£11,200,000
Other Deposits	£100,000,000
Government Securities	£34,000,000
Other Securities	£41,500,000
Notes and Coin	£53,000,000
Currency Notes Outstandings	£264,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	48.03 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 49|1; highest Rs. 49|5; lowest Rs. 49|-; closing Rs. 49|4|6.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4|7|6; highest Rs. 4|7|9; lowest Rs. 4|7|4-1|2; closing 4|7|7-1|2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 54|8; lowest Rs. 54|7|6; closing Rs. 54|10.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 18.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—

£8-15 Dec-Jan Shipment Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay ton—

£17-17-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Paid.

Rapeseed Toria ton—

£19-5 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 18.

Linseed Calcutta ton—

£18-12-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Nominal.

£18-12-6 Nov-Dec Shipment Nominal.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—

£15-18-9 Oct-Nov Shipment Hull Paid.

Linseed ombay ton—

£19 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 18.

Copper English Best Selected £68 5|8.

Copper Braziers £78.

Yellow Metal £65 1|2.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £20 5|8.

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13 5|8.

Tin English Ingots £221 1|2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Cargoes—

44|4 1|2 Shipping-Shipment Continent Paid and Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb Cargoes—

44 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels—

47|6 Loading Paid.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—

No Offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 18.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

Oct-Dec per cwt 12|7-1|2

Jan-March per cwt 12|7-1|2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—

Oct-Dec per cwt 12|8-3|4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—

Oct-Dec per cwt 12|9-1|2

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 19.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £ s. p.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	100.0.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	93.0.0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	100.0.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0.14.6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0.18.6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0.14.101/2
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7.2.6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	18.12.0
Hongkong & Shanghai (Bankg. Corpn.	140.12.0
India 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	71.5.0
India 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	93.0.0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	61.5.0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0.15.4 1/2
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0.13.9
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	8.10.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9.5.0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0.3.5¼
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Debs.	82.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	200.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	93.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	103.0.0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	103.10.0

DAY'S TRADING RANGE

BROACH A.M.

367, 365|8 367|12, 367, 367|8 367, 369, 369|12 upto 6-30 p.m.

WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR.

(Messrs. Lewis and Jones.)

Bombay, Oct. 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Sellers have this week predominated in most securities and apart from 3-1|2 per cent. Paper, the rate of which has been maintained through scarcity of ready scrip, the tendency has been decidedly downward. 6 per cent Bonds have a weak tone due to forced sales on a difficult market, and there are still sellers unable to do business at current quotations.

This week's average rates for accepted tenders of 6 and 3 months Treasury Bills were Rs. 97|8|1 and Rs. 98|15|10 respectively.

The Imperial Bank of India rate is unchanged at 5 per cent. Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

		Redn. Yield
3-1|2 p.c. Rupee Paper (taxable)	73. 7-1|2	4.31
4 p.c. Conversion Loan (taxable)	93.10	4.54
4 p.c. 1934-37 (taxable)	93. 2	4.52
4 p.c. 1960-70 (taxable)	85. 3	4.36
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 (taxable)	97. 6	4.58
4-1|2 p.c. 1955-60 (taxable)	94. 3	4.41
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	100.10	4.43
5 p.c. 1929-47 (taxable)	100. 2	4.52
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	101.12	4.60
5 p.c. 1935-55 (taxfree)	105.14	..62
6 p.c. 1930 (taxfree)	102. 6	4.60
6 p.c. 1931 (taxfree)	103. 8	4.68
6 p.c. 1932 (taxfree)	104.10	4.66
6-1|2 p.c. Bombay Dev. Loan	109.13	4.71

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Speaking generally, there has been very little doing in cotton mill shares which state of things will probably continue for some time.

We hear of trouble at the mills due to the "cacanny" attitude of the returned workers and gather that 95 per cent. efficiency is still a long way off.

The Balance Sheet of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill just to hand is indeed an astounding one, and is, we are afraid, a forerunner of a number of other equally painful document.

The December account opens on the 22nd instant.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

The turnover in this section continues good, there being a marked investment enquiry in several scrips.

Bank shares:—Imperial have further improved on a good enquiry to 1497|8 and 372|8 both being talked higher. India Banks were done to-day at 98|8 with sellers scarce. Centrals are better at 24|8, Barodas quoting 82|8.

Railway shares:—Although business here is still limited, we should not be surprised to see a better enquiry shortly. Quotations are unchanged as follows:—

Ahmedabad Prant	910
Amritsar Patti	133-1|2
Central Prov.	101
Dhond Baramati	100
Guzerat	93-1|2
Hoshiarpur	97
Larkhana	90
Mandra	78-1|2
Mymen. Rebate	101
Mymen. G'tee.	100
Pachora	91
Sara Sirajganj	94
Sialkot	101
Sind Light	141
Tapti Valley	706-1|4
Upper S. Light	86-1|2

Cement shares:—This is one of the firmest section of the market and may continue so for sometime to come. Impending Balance Sheets will show steady improvement and a return of nearly all companies to a dividend basis.

Bundis close 24|8 C. D. Katnis 278|12 with the Deferred at 985, Punjabs at 16, Indians 390, Shahabads 183|12, Gwalior 136|4 and United 103. The latter will probably make a maiden distribution of 6 per cent.

Manganese shares:—Both Shivrajputs and C. I. M.'s are on offer at 31|8 and 13|12 respectively. In the case of both companies, past years working results will probably prove disappointing.

Shipping shares:—Bombay Steams are unchanged at 282|8 although the Balance Sheet just to hand is a good one. The Company are to be congratulated on the steady results obtained in the face of unfavourable trading factors.

On the Balance Sheet, the shares should stand higher. Scindias are a shade better at 15|14 cum eight annas dividend. For the past year, profits are 6,68,013 as against Rs. 12,06,577 for the previous year, the reduction being due to rate cutting which appears to be still in progress. A feature of the Balance Sheet is the conversion of gilt edged securities into an investment in the shares of Narottan Ltd. to the extent of Rs. 980,000.

Engineering shares:—Alcocks are again higher at 378|12. McKenzies are better at 260 on completion of liquidation of a block of shares.

Bombay Trams are quiet at 151|4, the Pref. hardening to 70, Burmas quote 822|8 and 296|4 respectively with Bombay Telephones steady at 52|12. The Debentures are scarce at the new high level of Rs. 59|4.

Electric Supply shares.—Apart from some dealings in Karachi Electrics at 148|12, business has been very limited. Surat Elec. Pref. were done at 107. We quote:—

Ahmedabad 137-1|2, Surat Ord. 142-1|2, Surat 6 per cent Pref. 107, Karachi 148-3|4, Hyderabad 145, Ajmer 5|3, Nagpur 26.

Hydro Electric shares:—An all round advance in prices has to be noted here. Andra Valley Ord. on dividend rumours are better at 720, Hydro Ord. are firm at 1,148|12 and Tata Power Ord. after 550 done, close 532|8. The 3 companies' shares are very scarce.

Iron and Steel shares:—Both Indian Iron and Bengal Iron are reported to be doing well and we like both scrips at current levels of 19 and 18 respectively. After some fluctuation, Tata Iron junior issues close steadier, the ordinaries at 82|4 and Deferred at 298|2. Speculators talk both shares higher. The 2nd pref. after reaching 91|8 X.D. have sellers at 90|- X.D. There appears some doubt in certain quarters of the company's ability to pay the dividend on these shares for the current year if depreciation is to be attended to. The year's profits we estimate in the region of Rs. one crore which will allow of payment of the 2nd pref. dividend and no depreciation allocation. The alternative will be some allocation to depreciation and no dividend on the 2nd pref.

Rubber shares:—London cables stocks of rubber at 27,370 tons, a reduction on the week of 2,155 tons.

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THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

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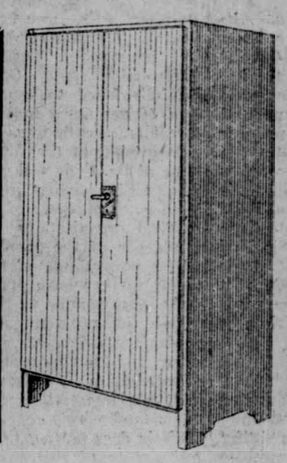

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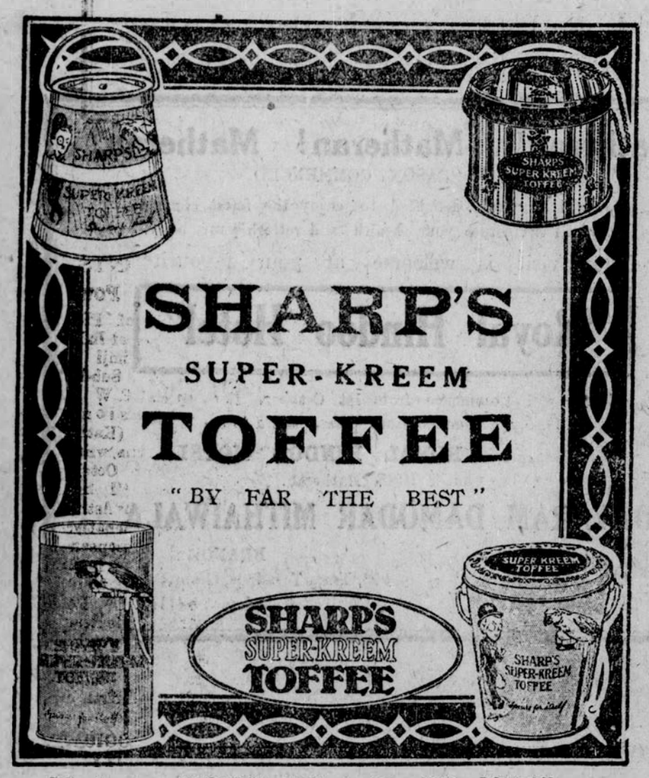

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"BIG BROTHER'S" SHORT MEMORY

Pt. Jawaharlal on Nehru Report.

The following is the amplified version of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech at the Delhi Provincial Political Conference held at Meerut.

Pandit Jawaharlal, in the course of his "extempore" presidential address, in Hindustani, mainly dealt with the Nehru Report and the decisions of the All-parties Conference. He had absolutely nothing to do with the Simon Commission. He had ceased to think of it, much less talk about it. He divided the Nehru Report into three parts, i. e., communal, general and the controversy between Dominion status and independence.

Discussing the communal aspect, he asserted that the report not only embodied a carefully thought-out and work-out scheme, but the decisions incorporated agreements among all the people concerned. The real trouble had been with regard to the questions of Sind, reservation of seats for the Majority community in the Punjab and Bengal and joint electorates. All these three points were settled by agreements by the parties concerned. The Sind agreement was signed not only by the Hindus and Muslims concerned but also by Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Shafi Daudi who were now most unaccountably trying to discredit it. Their memories must be short. The Punjab agreement was similarly solved by unanimous agreement among the Punjab delegates, subject to a note by the Sikhs. Why people should carry on an agitation against it, passed his comprehension. But it was obvious that the general feeling in the country was amazingly in favour of the solutions. He hoped that the Conference would strongly approve of them and ask for their complete adoption by the country.

NEW SPIRIT.

Even more than the solutions he welcomed the new spirit of compromise at Lucknow. People now realized that the good of the country was inextricably bound up with the good of the whole. That spirit was a certain sign of better times.

Proceeding, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referred to the clause in the fundamental rights guaranteeing a living wage. He approved of it throughout but liked to know how the Nehru Committee and the conference proposed to give effect to it. Where would they get the vast funds necessary? They could get them from the richer classes who were in superfluity of good things in the world. But the report assured them all rights to property and titles. It might be said that increased production would leave more money at their disposal. But under the present circumstances that money would go to the landlords and capitalists. The only possible solution was offered by Socialism, i. e., equalization, as far as possible, of income and control by the State of means of production and distribution. It followed that there must not be big zemindars and big factories must be owned by the State. That was the only way to ensure a living wage for all. If all vested interests were protected, it was impossible to provide a living wage.

Adverting to the Dominion status versus independence controversy the president remarked that the tendency of the Nehru Committee was to limit the liberty of action of those who stood for independence and glorify the Nehru report. Other developments also pointed painfully to the general withdrawal from the position of independence. He specially referred to the recent report that members of the Congress party in the Central Legislature were permitted to sign the Viceroy's book. One could see gradually that the spider's web of imperialism was catching even Congressmen. The whole matter of constitution was not one for legal quibbles as to whether Dominion status conceded some amount of freedom or not.

WILL TO POWER.

Freedom, declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was not going to be won by nice points made by lawyers. It was to be attained by developing the will for power. 'We are up to-day against imperialism. Does Dominion status promise us to be relieved from it? It is all well to say that by getting Dominion status we shall change the composition of the British Empire and imperialism will disappear or decrease. The British Commonwealth of Nations is the strongest exponent of imperialism. We cannot demolish it under Dominion status. He objected also to asking for Dominion status on the ground that they feared the consequences of independence. This meant that they were accepting Dominion status under duress. He did not want India to accept anything under compulsion. The right moment for accepting Dominion status might come after independence had been attained and India was free to choose what she liked best. More over, the scheme would not develop desire for freedom and capacity for sacrifice and, more dangerous still, it would make the people imagine that no sanction was necesarsy for it.

Continuing, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the question of violence and non-violence had been debated in this country almost from the religious point of view Undoubtedly, violence was a bad thing and the chief grievance of the Socialists against the capitalism was that it developed violence and war.

He declared: 'We want a world as far as possible without wars and violence; but violence, though utterly bad, is preferable to slavery. (Applause) If India was convinced that she can become free through violence, she will undoubtedly have the right to indulge in it as other countries have done, (Cheers) The modern development of warfare has, however, made organized states terribly powerful. It is impossible to combat the Government by violence.' In Europe, he said, the main methods of developing sanction and of seizing power were based not on violence but peaceful organization of workers, peasants and others. That was the only way for India too. Essentially it was non-co-operation, although there was difference in details. With organized masses tremendous pressure could be brought on any government which would be dompelled to give in. They had an instance of this in Bardoli and the success there showed its efficiency. Such a method, if employed on an all-India scale, was bound to result in national victory.

Concluding, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru explained his Indepedence for India League He hoped the League would meet at Delhi next month and determine its constitution.

KARNATAK LADIES' ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

This Exhibition, though formerly proposed to be held during the Navaratra Holidays, has now been fixed for the 28th instant, on account of plague that was raging in the city during the last month. Articles belonging to different sections of the Exhibition have already arrived from various parts of Karnatak, Bangalore, Bijapur, Belgaum, Bagalkot, Shahapur, Gadag, Athani, etc., etc., and many more are expected from other cities in the province.

Many ladies and even gentlemen have offered themselves as volunteers to work at the Exhibition and some of them have already been entrusted with one sort of work or other. The organisers of the Exhibition are carrying on correspondence with persons in and outside Karnatak, inviting them to deliver lectures. 'Essays on subjects such as "Utility and Necessity of Exhibitions" are invited from ladies in Karnatak written in Kanarese, Marathi, Hindi or English.

Nominal tickets of one anna each will be issued to see the Exhibition.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

The Karnatak Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association has decided to hold a Khadi Exhibition side by side, and Mr. H. S. Kowjalgi, the enthusiastic Secretary, is expected here from Belgaum to see the necessary arrangements through, in a couple of days.

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BRITISH SUBJECTS ARE WE ALL

But Indians Are Treated As 'Pariahs'!

MR. SASTRI'S APPEAL FOR FAIR PLAY

A powerful and dignified appeal to the European and Indian peoples of the Union to uphold their part in the undertaking which, in return for Indians giving up the right of free movement within the British Empire, enjoined the raising to full citizenship of Indians legally within each Dominion, was made to the thousands of Europeans and Indians who gathered in the City Hall in mail week to hear the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., Agent-General in the Union for India.

The Mayor of Johhanesburg (Mr. W H. Port), presided. He said Mr. Sastri was one of the greatest and most altruistic patriots of any country in the world. "There has been an apparent change in the Indian position in the Union of late, and that has been almost entirely due to the devoted work of Mr. Sastri," said Mr. Port. (Applause). "Let me say to the Indians in the Union, however, that if they want the position to still further better itself they must follow their illustrious countryman's advice and play the game."

"TICKLISH SUBJECT."

Mr. Sastri, who was greeted by applause, said he was very thankful that his countrymen were being asked with authority to listen to his advice—where it deserved to be listened to.

"There has been an apparent change in the "the somewhat ticklish subject in the air of the condonation of illicit entrance into the Union. In this respect some of my countrymen do not see eye to eye with me. I have tried to make them see the real nature of the scheme and to make them appreciate the generosity of the Union Government in what, I think, is a fair and equitable plan of condonation.

"Among the objections raised is one that goes to the very root of the matter, and one I know lies heavy on the minds of my countrymen. I shall, I think, be spending your time usefully in dealing with this rather important matter, which seems to be upsetting the minds of many Indians. The objection goes like this:

"Indians are British subjects. As British subjects they have all the rights and privileges that subjects of Great Britain and the white inhabitants of the British Empire possess. The European British subjects, it will be conceded, enjoy the privileges of free movement and free residence anywhere within the British Empire. There is in some cases a local law giving the Government power to restrict the entry of European British subjects, but it is a power held in theory only. It is so seldom brought into exercise as to make European British subjects believe they have this most cherished right of free movement.

THE INDIANS' POSITION.

"It is otherwise with the Indian subjects. They are not looked upon by the British Dominions as welcome immigrants. Restrictions are placed upon their every movement so that at present it is no exaggeration to say that they are debarred from emigrating from India into any part of the British Empire. This cannot but be felt by the greater part of the Indian people as a slur upon their nation, and an attack on their national integrity."

In South Africa the Indian had special reason to feel hurt at the immigration restrictions, and here their feelings were aggravated by the memory of the bitter struggles through which they had to pass. They were apt to say here that, even though they may have entered this country by strength they were only exercising a right of which they had been deprived from exercising by force. They did not feel that in making an illicit entry into the Union they had been doing any moral or political wrong, although by arbitrary local law their entry was prohibited.

A MISTAKEN VIEW.

He appealed to his countrymen not to be misled by any such thought. In the first place it did not lie in the mouths of those people who had slipped in by the back door to say that their presence here was a matter of right. If they had come here as a matter of right they should have come in through one of the ports, and there declared themselves and challenged the propriety of the law. If they came in by stealth, and were subsequently called to account, it was a strange proceeding to set up the claim that they had exercised their rights as British subjects. No one should have the smallest hesitation in dismissing such a claim.

There was another no less convincing argument against this claim. The local laws which prohibited free immigration were not brought about without general consultation. These laws were regarded as necessary to protect the white standard of civilisation which it was thought was endangered by the influx in great numbers of a people accustomed to a lower standard of living. The general policy was in accord with the undoubted principle that any Dominion or even India, if she so chose, must have the right to determine the relative composition of those peoples.

Any Dominion had the right to exclude any people whom she might regard as unsuitable. It was true that India alone among the Dominions had not passed any such law restricting Dominion immigration but it was no reflection on the Dominions that they had moved first in this matter.

He would exhort his countrymen to look at the question as a matter of national honour and carry out the agreement into which they had voluntarily entered. Whatever rights Indians had possessed as British subjects they had given away by entering into a reciprocal understanding, which, furthermore, had been entered into with the full consent of the people of India.

A move made in every Dominion could not be set down to the caprice of the white people in the Union. It was no use saying. "Are we not subjects in the Empire? Where is the boasted freedom and equality we should have?" That might or might not be just; but it was not for any Indian after so many years of quiet acquiescence in this policy to raise the question now. By agreement the question had been settled once and for all.

It seems to me that we would be acting suicidally in reopening this question. I call upon you in the names of all those patriots whom you revere and respect, do not look on this question from the wrong aspect."

A WORD FOR EUROPEANS.

Addressing the Europeans, Mr. Sastri made a grave and earnest appeal that the full agreement should be carried out. They could have no idea of the feeling engendered in India when they surrendered the valued right of free movement. It had been felt that Indians had been put in a position of subordination, and, in spite of the fact that when the Empire had needed them they had responded gallantly to the call, they had been referred to by some thoughtless people as aliens.

"To be called aliens after that common experience in the war was not ordinary bitterness. It is not a thing we can easily forget."

It was only by some willing recognition being given of the fact that by the understanding the Indian had placed himself in a position of political inequality that India would be able to forget entirely the fact that her people had been scorned as "aliens."

"NOT A PLEASANT THOUGHT."

"We see to-day," said Mr. Sastri, "that people from outside the British Empire, with a standard of civilisation that we regard as inferior to our own, are admitted freely into the British Empire, while we, integral parts of the Empire, are restricted at every turn, instead of our membership of this great Empire being a privilege, there is a penalty exacted from us.

"It is not a pleasant thought, but it lies within the power of the European people here to dull the edge of this grievous sword."

When the Indian representatives in London had been pressed to give up their right to free imigration they were told time after time, especially by the South African delegation, that if only the Dominions could be freed from the fear of being swamped by millions of poor people from India the part of the population which remained in each Dominion would be treated justly and fairly as British subjects, and raised to the full citizenship rights.

"These restrirtion laws have been in operation for many years, you have been freed from your fears, but could it be justly said that you have taken any step to strike off the fetters which bind the Indians among you? Indeed in this country, from time to time, legislation is proposed to still further bind Indians, long suffering subjects of His Majesty. I wish I could tell you of the anguish of heart among Indians, among the younger generation which has the ideals of youth, as they contemplate the position which has arisen. I tell you that the knowledge that they have given up their undoubted

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WHY NIZAM WAS DEPRIVED OF BERAR?

PROF. LALLA ON TREATIES OF 1800 AND 1853.

Prof. N. N. Lalla read his first essay on "Lord Dalhousie" before the Bombay Historical Society on Wednesday last. In this essay he examined the conduct of the Honourable East India Company in relation to the Nizam only and promised to discuss the question of Oudh in his second essay.

Why was the Nizam deprived of the richest part of his territory by Lord Dalhousie? In answering this question Prof. Lalla based his whole account on the extract from the Blue Books and the diaries and despatches of the contemporary officers of the East India Company.

HISTORY OF HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

After tracing the history of the Hyderabad Contingent Prof. Lalla showed that this force, organised by the British, quite unnecessary and too costly, was not in accordance with the Treaty of 1800 on the part of the East India Company. Hence the enormous debt incurred for its up-keep was neither just nor proper. If Lord Dalhousie had been a friend of the Nizam, he would have followed the advice of the Resident-General Fraser, to exercise a moral force on the Nizam and thus improve the affairs of the Nizam so as to enable him to pay off the "alleged" debt. If his Lordship had been just to the Nizam he should not have punished the Nizam because he was too timid to remonstrate against the formation of the Contingent "a hobby," a "plaything", by the British, particularly when Lord Dalhousie himself was of the opinion that the Nizam was not bound to maintain such a force.

THE CLAIM OF RS. 41 LAKHS.

In conclusion, Prof. Lalla pointed that if Lord Dalhousie had only settled the "problematic" claim of 41 lakhs of rupees for the excise revenue due to the Nizam from the British, a claim which was as a matter of fact settled in favour of the Nizam but after he had signed the Treaty of 1853, giving up the province of Berar, the Nizam could have paid off the "alleged" debt also. If again Lord Dalhousie had reduced the expenses of the Contingent only 5 years earlier in the same manner as he did one year after the treaty of 1853, a reduction from 40 lakhs to 24 lakhs a year, it would have also wiped out the whole of the "alleged" debt. The fact, said Prof. Lalla, seemed to be that the noble Lord's earth hunger and "the essential interest of England" compelled him not to be satisfied with anything other than the cession of the riches part of the Nizam's territory—in which, of course, his noble Lordship did succeed.

BRITISH SUBJECTS ARE WE ALL

rights on a promise which has not been fulfilled is engendering a disasterous feeling among thinking Indians."

IN OTHER DOMINIONS.

He had travelled in all the Dominions except the Union in 1922 to place this position before the people, and the result had been that Australia and New Zealand had admitted Indians to full citizenship, as had Canada, except in the province of British Columbia. In South Africa alone was there this sore feeling, brought about by the failure to carry out the promise.

After all these years, however, he was not going to make useless complaint. He was only trying to make felt the feelings of the Indian on this matter. If therefore, his countrymen sometimes made use of exaggerated speech and made utterances which normally would be resented, he appealed to the white population to remember that Indians were suffering from a sense of injustice.

He asked them to view the position, not hastily but with sympathy, and to help keep in the Indian a pride of Empire, which could only be retained by fair treatment within the Empire. He did not want to waste time in grievance-mongering, and would only say that he felt that with proper understanding many of the grievances that did exist should not have been brought into being.

"I appeal to you to change your hearts," said Mr. Sastri, "if not on the common grounds of humanity, which should appeal throughout the world, but also on the common ground of citizenship of the British Empire. To some of you that may not sound a cogent reason, and so I would also appeal for great-hearted treatment as some recognition for the willingness with which we surrendered the right of free movement when you made the promise of fair, just and equitable treatment for those in the country.

"You who have an unassailable position throughout the world, I ask to treat us chivalrously and even generously. Remember the sacrifices we have made at your demand in war, and that we yielded without question help far beyond our resources. Remember that the Empire has stood for freedom. Britain has gone throughout the world freeing subject races from the bonds of slavery, while we, within the Empire, must be kept in a position of subordination.

He did not expect that all sections of the people here would listen to an appeal in the name of Empire and that in India by some he would be reviled; but it seemed to him that if he could only make people understand the grounds of this appeal, and make it with sufficient frequency and earnestness, he would strike a chord of sympathy in the hearts of the people.

"GIVE US FAIR PLAY."

It would be wrong, even perfidious, for his people to try to reopen the question of free movement within the Empire, and it was no less wrong for South Africa to allow the smaller grievances to continue when it had attained its own point of view that the country must be protected from the influx of millions of Indians.

"We are quite willing to sacrifice our rights and to recognise the necessity of protecting yourselves," concluded Mr. Sastri, "but in return, where you have allowed us to remain among you, give us fair play and opportunities of civilised life. Give us facilities of trade and education. You cannot with propriety withhold these from us, who are, in common with you subjects of the one Empire, and hold the same allegiance, and answered with you the call when danger threatened."

The Dean of Johannesburg (the Very Rev. Dean Palmer) moved a vote of thanks. "I speak with full deliberation," he said, "when I say that if ever a man was sent from God at the right time and to the right place, it was Mr. Sastri. He is an apostle of reconciliation. He has made India a reality to us."

Dean Palmer expressed regret that the Indian people were divided among themselves at this juncture, and appealed to them to close their ranks so that their many well-wishes in the Union could help them.

COMMUNAL CONCORD.

HOW TO BRING IT ABOUT.

MR. DESHMUKH'S SUGGESTIONS.

In the course of a Special Article for the "Hindutva", a weekly journal, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, the ex-Minister of the C. P. Government, writes:—

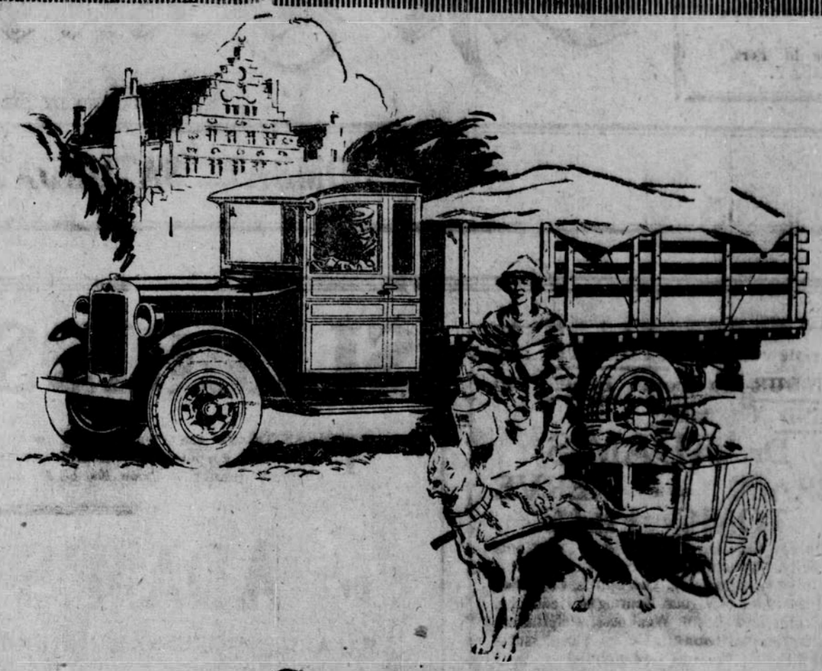
The Hindu Society is, as yet not caste-ridden and is likely to continue to be so for some time to come. But the forces of democracy must prove too much for this structure sooner or later. The underlying idea of democracy must triumph ultimately and must result in the establishment of equality in status for all classes and the break-up of distinctions established on the accident of birth. The Hindu consolidation movement, therefore, must broad-base itself on the equality as accepted principle. We must accept that none would by word of mouth or conduct in any public place or function, treat his Hindu brothers as inferior. We have, however, to distinguish between public as well as private affairs, e.g., marriage, private homes or places of worship.

THE TEST.

The test should be the expenditure of money out of public funds. Public avoidance to define what is public has resulted in a great deal of chaos. Ordinarily, we would presume that all roads, all places of worship or "Tirths" are public, but anybody asserting a right contrary should establish his claim in a Civil Court. This is the position adopted by the C. P. Government in respect of roads. You will find a similar attitude taken by Gwalior Government also. All these steps are, in my opinion, necessary for a consolidated action for Hindu Society. Hindus may not invite others to their private functions, if they like, but having invited others, they should not discriminate between his guests. In short, the tendency should be to define public and private affairs, and to enlarge the public affairs in a manner to embrace every Hindu, and to restrict the private affairs to their proper sphere.

RELEGATE RELIGION TO ITS PROPER PLACE.

With the Muslims, our attitude will not be one of antagonism and we will not base it on the hatred of people with beliefs dissimilar to ours. But they are to be distinctly told that they must do unto others as they would wish others do unto them. Friction may arise, but we must say that unfortunate as it must be, the necessity is forced on us by circumstances beyond our control. What we are out for, is equality. So long, therefore, as Muslims do not accept it, so long as they would not recognise public rights and so long as Muslims would not enter into the spirit of it, conflicts must ensue. What we wish is equality in civic life of India in which Muslims have an equal right and status. Anything claimed as superior beings is out of harmony in such a life and will have our resistances. There should be and would be no conflicts if Muslims accepted their portion as Indians first and Muslims afterwards, if Muslims begin to cherish their rights of citizenship more than their real or supposed rights as Muslims. So long as this is not so, no real trust between the two communities can grow, and without such trust, no nationality can grow. Muslims are as much religion ridden and as much priesthood ridden as Hindus, and the task of the educated classes is not to exploit these weaknesses, as unfortunately is found to be the case, but to strive to relegate religion to its proper place, that of a matter of belief and conscience of an individual which should not be allowed to conflict with the collective interest and conscience of a Nation.



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